

Yosemite Valley—Upon our return to the Valley we found we had made an excellent guess in regard to the weather. A check of the weather conditions here during the last few days of May and first week of June reveals that there is stormy weather about four out of five years. It was because of the odds in bad weather that we made a trip to Oakland at that time. This year turned out to be the most disagreeable for several years. But now, nothing could be desired for the weather is just right, no improvement could be asked. It is at such a time, pleasant weather, the falls booming, that the Yosemite Valley is so attractive.

Perhaps, while visiting in the Yosemite Valley, you have been awake at the first streak of daylight and have been entertained by a bird chorus that is melodious. The most prominent and one of the very best singers in this morning chorus is the black-headed grosbeak. He sings at length during the early morning hours, gives occasional recitals during the day, and sings a farewell to the day during the last dim lights of nightfall. His song is a sweet contrast to that of the bluejay and its ill-timed raucous outbreaks of unlovely discords.

The male grosbeak is the singer of the family, the female being comparatively silent; the male is also more conspicuous with his orange breast, black head and dark back with small irregular bars of white; the female is of a rather indefinite yellow and gray with white streaks on the head. Grosbeak, the common name, is derived from the beak which is large, heavy and conspicuous.

Butter is a favorite food of the grosbeak and it will fly down onto the table while people are eating, hop about sampling the food from the very plates of the diners and finally take up an extended abode at length. Usually the bird has its way for it is a friendly little fellow, quite polite, and before long a person feels as if he owes the grosbeak the right to eat anything it wishes. One would not think of playing tricks on this friendly little bird. That is reserved for the bluejays.

Yesterday a bluejay dived down onto the lower limbs of a small oak tree and attacked a grosbeak viciously, knocking it from the tree to the ground where it staggered about. The bluejay hopped to the ground, appraised the condition of the grosbeak and then attacked, striking the grosbeak on the head and knocking it backward about a foot. Other grosbeaks swooped down to the assistance of their comrade, driving the bluejay away, but too late, for that last blow was of such force as to dislocate the neck of the grosbeak, bringing death.

Bluejays are somewhat like our desert shrike in that they attack young and smaller birds but in the Park where there is so much food there is seldom any trouble. However, in sections where food is scarce the bluejay becomes a dangerous enemy of the smaller birds. The bluejays are protected here as it is gradually dawning upon people that nature has balanced things fairly well and that when man butts in, trouble is sure to follow, for as much as we hate to admit it, he has not yet devised systems that are more efficient and humane than those that have grown up through millions of years of natural methods in the control of the species. Classification of rights seems to be largely a matter of personal prejudice.

Camping on the floor of the Yosemite Valley has been limited to thirty days per party. This does not apply to the Park ears not in the Valley proper. This is a necessary and just regulation for in the past many families have spent months in the Valley, appropriating the choice campsites, thus preventing those who come later and for a short stay from having a desirable campsite. And it has brought to the attention of the public the outlying district outside the Valley itself. Some of his outlying district is delightful mountain area where the crowd does not go and where the fishing is fine. There are still places in Yosemite National Park where daily limits of

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The Desert Sun

Of Palm Springs, California

Palm Springs, California, Friday, June 19, 1936

No. 46

TO PROPOSE ZONING LAW ON JUNE 29

A general county zoning ordinance will be submitted to a joint meeting of the county board of supervisors and the county planning commission, in the supervisors chamber in the court house at Riverside, on Monday, June 29. The ordinance is being drafted by Attorneys Thomas Lipps, Roy Colgate, A. Heber Winder, and Judge Gannon, a legal committee appointed by Chairman Robert Ransom at the last meeting of the zoning subcommittee in the Village Coffee Shop Wednesday morning.

Due to the fact that Chairman Philip Boyd and some other members of the original subcommittee will be absent from the county, a substitute committee, with Robert Ransom as chairman, had been appointed by Chairman A. F. Hicks of the whole zoning and building ordinance committee. All members of the new committee will be here throughout the summer, and are thoroughly familiar with the work from its beginning, having attended the meetings since the zoning plans have been under consideration.

The committee decided on Wednesday that it is important to take definite action at once to secure a general county zoning ordinance in order to make it possible to adopt specific spot zoning for Palm Springs before the Fall construction begins next September.

The county ordinance proposed by the local committee is similar to the Orange county ordinance which has been tested and has proven to be effective.

There are rumors afloat that a shooting gallery is to be installed on Palm Canyon Drive before the opening of next season, and it is the desire of some of the zoners to prevent this.

Chuck Morrison has offered to pay the costs of a stenographer necessary for the drafting of the zoning ordinance.

BILL SEATON RESIGNS AS CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief of Police William Seaton has asked the police commission to be relieved from duty as soon after July 1st as the board can arrange for a successor. His reasons for resigning are to permit him to attend to private business matters. It is reported that Officers James Benninger and Maury Downs have applied for the position of chief.

Chief Seaton will leave for Balboa next week for a two weeks' vacation.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a school for white and Indian children at Nightingale Camp, on the Palms to Pines highway in the San Jacinto mountains. There will also be daily postal delivery at the camp this summer.

During the summer months the post-office will close at one o'clock Saturday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin G. McManus will leave soon on a motor trip to Mexico City.

Hobart Garlick returned Tuesday from Santa Barbara, where he and Mrs. Garlick have been visiting with Mrs. Garlick's mother, Mrs. O. E. Morris, at the Samarkand. Mrs. Garlick and her mother have motored to San Mateo to visit Mrs. Garlick's sister.

Philip Boyd returned Tuesday from Santa Barbara where Mrs. Boyd and the children are spending the summer. He will attend to business matters for a few days and then return to Santa Barbara for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Read and Misses Stella and Sophie Bennett motored to Boulder Dam in their new car over the weekend. They enjoyed a ride on Mead Lake and also went 550 feet to the bottom of the dam in the elevator and inspected the power house.

Fred Ingram of the Bank of America, left on the 13th for his vacation and expects to be in Los Angeles for awhile. He will return in September.

Attempt to Solve Palm Springs High School Problems

School trustees, officials and experts met at Hotel Banning Wednesday noon in an effort to find a solution of school problems in Banning and Palm Springs.

Elementary schools of Banning, Beaumont and Palm Springs are overcrowded and more school rooms must be provided.

State officials and some members of the high school board say the Banning Union high school building is unsafe and should be replaced.

Palm Springs insists on at least having a branch high school.

Palm Springs has the promise of a tract of 12 acres, valued at \$12,000, for a new high school in this community, but wants the rest of the district to pay for the building, to cost about \$75,000.

Palm Springs pays nearly 60 per cent of all the high school taxes of the district, and Banning pays less than 40 per cent.

It seems impossible to ever unite Banning and Beaumont in a Union high school district and thus reduce school costs.

These were only a few of the many problems relative to the construction of new high schools in Banning and Palm Springs. Estimates of the necessary building program in the two cities were as high as \$200,000, but with the aid of federal funds and cash on hand the total amount of the bond issue could be reduced to \$90,000.

Frank Shannon, president and Palm Springs member of the high school board, stated "The people of Palm Springs do not want to transport their high school students nearly 50 miles a day on the most dangerous highway in the country, through all kinds of weather. Palm Springs has paid more than its share of the school indebtedness, it is paying more than its share of maintaining the school, and it is having more than its share of the inconveniences."

No one disagreed with him, and it seemed those present were in sympathy with the Palm Springs situation—but how to solve it was the problem.

Dr. O. R. Hull of U. S. C., who recently made a survey of the school situation in the two communities, suggested the 6-3-3 educational plan, providing for a junior high in Palm Springs for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, thus relieving the congestion in the elementary school. He further suggested adding to this program each year until Palm Springs has the full six-year Junior-Senior high school.

Architect G. Stanley Wilson of Riverside estimated it would cost about \$60,000 to repair the Banning Union high school structure to conform to the earthquake law of 1933. Some one else had made an estimate of \$40,000.

County Superintendent of Schools E. E. Smith thought these estimates were out of reason, and that the money could not be raised to do the work. "It would be a crime to tear down the high school," he said. "The situation is not serious."

Mr. Shannon put the matter right up to the school board when he asked, "Is there any board member here ready to take the responsibility of leaving the high school as it is? Is there one of you who wants to take a chance on losing his last dime if something should happen at that school?"

"Palm Springs is losing people almost every day during the winter because people with children of high school age refuse to locate there and be compelled to transport them 50 miles a day," he added.

In answer to a suggestion that the state legislature pass an enabling act permitting Palm Springs to withdraw from the high school district, Superintendent Smith said, "There isn't a chance in 50 that this will be done. The state legislature would be crazy if it passed such an act, for they would have 50 applications at once from other communities that would want to withdraw from union high school districts."

"As long as there is that one chance in 50, we are going to try it," replied Shannon.

"It is unfortunate that you have to transport your children, and we sympathize with you," said Smith, "but can you make the people of Banning see that it is the fair thing to vote bonds? Banning and Beaumont will

never get together on a union high school unless legislation is passed to force them to do it."

Prof. Leroy W. Beam, the new high school principal, thought the group was taking a pessimistic attitude, and that the matter could be solved by considering those matters first that could be accomplished.

Architect Wilson stated that probably a 45 per cent PWA grant could be had, that the WPA would bear all the cost of razing the old building, that probably \$10,000 worth of material could be salvaged. With the \$23,000 that the high school district has on hand, he thought the matter is not out of the question.

Others who discussed the matter were Dr. Bramkamp and R. A. Coverdale.

Those present at the gathering were Trustees Frank V. Shannon, Robina Hemmerling, Dr. A. L. Bramkamp, Curtis Black; Trustee-elect Vincent Stone; Principals R. A. Coverdale and Leroy W. Beam; Dr. Howard Wood, R. N. McCahan and Supervisor R. E. Dillon of Beaumont; Secretary Wallace Sutter of the Chamber of Commerce; Architect G. Stanley Wilson of Riverside, County Superintendent of Schools E. E. Smith, Dr. Osman R. Hull, school expert of the University of Southern California, and Carl Barkow.

Following are two letters that were read at the meeting setting forth some of the difficulties:

Board of Trustees,
Banning Union High School District.

I have examined the plant conditions in the Banning Union High School district and have been informed first, of the proposal to construct a branch high school at Palm Springs, and second, to invite the Beaumont Union High School district to unionize with the Banning Union High School district and construct a new high school building midway between Banning and Beaumont.

Following conferences on the above mentioned proposals, the State Department of Education recommends as follows:

First: That a branch high school at Palm Springs is justified, and this department will cooperate in its establishment and in planning suitable housing therefor.

Second: We believe that better high school education can be provided to the children in the Banning-Beaumont area if a single high school were operated than is possible with the two high schools.

Third: The State Department of Education, however, cannot approve that part of the proposal which contemplates the placement of a high school plant midway between Beaumont and Banning. A fundamental principle in the location of school buildings is to place them so that the largest possible percentage of pupils may attend without having transportation provided and without compelling the students to walk unreasonable distances.

If the proposed unionization of Beaumont and Banning Union High School Districts is consummated, we would recommend the location of the high school in or near Banning.

If following a joint conference between the boards of trustees of the Banning and Beaumont Union High School Districts it appears that their unionization is not feasible, it is the recommendation of this department that the financing of the proposed new unit at Palm Springs and the proposed replacement of the Banning plant be done simultaneously. It is also recommended that some action be taken promptly in the matter, so as to take advantage of any possible federal financial aid.

Yours very sincerely,
CHAS. BURSCH,
Chief, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, Department of Education.

Mrs. Robina Hemmerling,
Clerk of Banning Union High School District.

At the meeting of which Dr. Bursch was present, it was agreed that I get all necessary information in regard to Government aid support on proj-

(Continued On Last Page)

MAY ORDER PAVEMENT IN SUBDIVISIONS

If the proposal of the county planning commission is enacted into law by the county board of supervisors, streets in new subdivisions must be surfaced with desert mix paving three inches or more in thickness, or the equivalent or better. The width of the paving must be not less than 20 feet.

The commission proposes county aid in paving established divisions. Whenever subdividers or other owners of abutting property agree to pay for the oil or other paving material, the county will furnish the equipment and do the work. Under this plan it will cost the owners about 12 cents per front foot, or about \$6.00 per 50-foot lot. It is believed that by this method all the streets in subdivisions hereabout can be surfaced with desert mix, the type of pavement now in use in Palm Springs.

The county planning commission held a special meeting in the court house at Riverside on Monday and adopted resolutions as set forth above. District Attorney Earl Redwine, who is also a member of the planning commission, stated that probably the new regulations regarding roads in subdivisions will not be enforced against subdividers whose maps are now in the hands of the secretary of the commission.

A letter was drafted by the commission to the board of supervisors, stating that it is the duty of the planning commission to establish a general county-wide plan and that the commission will undertake this task if funds to defray the necessary expenses are provided in the forthcoming county budget.

Maps of a half dozen new subdivisions in Palm Springs were submitted for approval. A subdivision at Pine Cove was submitted for the second time, and was deferred pending investigation of available water supply.

The next regular meeting of the planning commission will be held at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, June 29, in the county supervisors chamber in the court house at Riverside. Robert L. Edwards of Palm Springs is chairman of the commission.

DR. REID AND STAFF OF REID HOSPITAL ON WAY TO ESTES PARK HOSPITAL

Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Reid returned last Thursday from Honolulu and are now on the way to Dr. Reid's offices in Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. Dr. and Mrs. Werner Mall left on June 1st for Estes Park, where Dr. Mall will be associated with Dr. Reid.

Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Staley will close the Reid hospital here this week and will return to Estes Park. Mrs. Nola Lallande, Dr. Reid's secretary, will also be with the Reid staff in Estes Park.

Pierre Lallande, laboratory technician at the Reid hospital, who was seriously injured in an automobile wreck some weeks ago, will leave the Loma Linda hospital the first of next week for Hollywood, where he will spend the summer.

Extensive improvements are underway at El Mirador. Two new bungalows are under construction, one at the front and another northeast of the main building. The north wall of the swimming pool is being moved farther north to make room for additions at that point.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hicks and children will leave June 27th on the Union Pacific Streamline train for Buffalo, N. Y.

H. E. Wilson, director of physical recreation for the city of Riverside, was a Palm Springs visitor Wednesday to discuss the possibilities of WPA aid for outdoor recreation in Palm Springs. Mr. Wilson said Palm Springs was one of the few places in Riverside County to have no night field and that if the people here wanted to have one they could feel assured of proper athletic supervision. Soft ball, according to Mr. Wilson, has taken the country by storm and fields now devoted to soft ball are three thousand per cent more in number than last year.

PUBLIC PICNIC AT PINE BENCH ON JUNE 28

A huge picnic sponsored by the Banning Chamber of Commerce, will be held at Pine Bench, a beautiful spot in the mountains, on Sunday, June 28.

A special committee on arrangements was appointed by President Bill Millar, consisting of C. D. Hauverman, chairman; Mayor Robert Sharp, Howard Osborn, Guy Woodworth, Wallace Sutter and Carl Barkow.

The committee decided to hold a steak bake and to serve from 12 noon until 3:00 p. m., thus giving an opportunity to attend church. A meal consisting of a New York cut steak, beans, bread, butter, salad, relish, dessert and coffee will be served at 60 cents per plate.

The Chamber of Commerce has two principal reasons for sponsoring a community picnic: To encourage good fellowship and to get the public acquainted with their nearest mountain resort, Pine Bench.

Although Pine Bench is in plain view of Banning, half way up the mountainside in direct line with San Geronimo avenue, it is necessary to travel west to Beaumont, then north to Oak Glen and east to Pine Bench, in order to get there. The distance via this route is 40 miles from Palm Springs, but the road is in good condition.

Tickets will be on sale beginning Saturday, and only those who purchase tickets in advance can be served. However, those who fail to purchase tickets can participate in the picnic if they bring their own lunches.

All are to bring their own plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons, for the committee will not provide dishes or cutlery.

All members of the Kiwanis and Lions clubs have been appointed members of the ticket committee. No tickets will be sold after Thursday, June 25. Therefore, buy your tickets early.

MARCUS PETE IS SERVING SENTENCE IN RIVERSIDE JAIL

Marcus Pete, operator of an auto camp on the Palm Springs Indian reservation has been committed to the Riverside county jail to serve a fifteen-day sentence imposed by Judge Fredericks, of Banning, for violating the State Auto Camp law, enforced by the State Housing Division. Pete's sentence also included a \$50 fine.

This camp operator was charged with conducting an insanitary shack camp on the reservation, having insufficient toilets and other sanitary and housing facilities, and although his sentence had been suspended from time to time on promises to comply with the law, he failed to make the necessary improvements.

Pete was arrested on charges filed by State Housing officers, Rugg and Mott. These state agents are now working in the Palm Springs area, and along the line of the aqueduct, checking all camps to see that they comply with the state's housing requirements.

Columbia Pictures is here with a company of sixty-six, shooting a picture entitled "Lost Horizon." The shooting is taking place in Tahquitz Canyon under the direction of director Frank Capra. Ronald Coleman and Jane Wyatt are starring in the picture which is said to be one of the biggest ever produced by Columbia and costing over a million dollars. Those here on location are staying at Hotel Del Tahquitz.

More than \$10,000 worth of bonus bonds were redeemed at the Palm Springs postoffice and more than eighty veterans received their bonds on the first day that they were available according to Postmaster R. M. Gorham.

The first Palm Springs veteran to receive his bond was L. J. Hayes of the Palm Springs garage. Bonus applicants continue to keep the post-office staff busy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Read and family were in Pasadena a few days this week to call on friends and do some shopping. They are at work again fixing up their dining room for another season.

Editorial Page of *The Desert Sun*

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WORMS!

It must be summer up in Canada, since the caterpillars are present. Maybe these hordes migrated from Coachella Valley, where, a couple of years ago, these pests threatened to devour some of the scenery.

Government officials at Toronto considered sending planes equipped with poison sprays to the North Bay section, in an effort to check hordes of caterpillars, already blamed for halting two trains and causing serious crop damage.

One fast passenger train was held 40 minutes while the crew cleared the tracks of millions of insects. Another train's schedule was also disrupted when the caterpillars made traction impossible.

Loss of crops in the district has run into thousands of dollars, it was reported.

These caterpillars have an appetite equal to that of a hired man in Missouri.

CARELESSNESS

Americans are a careless lot. Statistics prove that.

The National Safety Council reports that American carelessness in 1935 footed up to a loss of 100,000 lives and a \$3,450,000,000 slice from the total income.

In addition, 9,340,000 persons suffered non-fatal injuries.

The council's averages showed 274 persons killed every day of the year by accidents. It estimated the total daily cost for lost income, doctors' bills, hospital fees and the overhead cost of insurance alone at \$9,500,000.

Traffic fatalities, against which the council last January 1 began a five-year campaign of education after 1935's total climbed to a new all-time high of 37,000, were first among the causes of accidental death. Motor vehicle accidents also permanently disabled 105,000 persons and temporarily disabled 1,180,000.

Second most dangerous spot for Americans last year was the home.

A total of 31,500 deaths in accidents there the council said "indicated members of American families, without apparent concern for loss of life moved blithely about their homes—tumbling down stairs, falling out of windows, drowning themselves, getting cut and burned, dying by the thousands." Home accidents permanently disabled 140,000; injured 4,460,000.

Other major accidental causes of death were listed:

Public accidents—including drownings, burns, falls, heat prostration, deaths by freezing, railroad, firearms, poisoning—cost 18,000 lives, permanently disabled 60,000 persons and temporarily disabled 2,100,000.

Occupational accidents—16,500 lives, 63,000 permanently disabled and injuries to 1,340,000.

In the occupational group, work on or connected with the farm caused more fatalities than any other classification of employment with a 4400 total.

The general total was a slight reduction under the council's aggregate for 1934—101,139—and represented in its accident frequency rate (based on disabling injuries per million man-hours of exposure) a 61 per cent reduction from the figures of 1926, the council said.

CLEAN UP SAWTELLE

The American Legion has thrown its powerful influence behind demands for a cleanup of vice and gambling in the vicinity of the Sawtelle soldiers' home and State Commander Dan W. Emmett of Santa Paula arrived there to investigate the situation.

Emmett said his organization was solidly behind Col. R. A. Bringham, Sawtelle commandant, in his demands for police action against underworld harpies who, he contends, are organizing to fleece the disabled veterans of their bonus money.

"We are unitedly behind Colonel Bringham in his move to protect veterans from the various rackets that are preparing to prey upon them when they receive their bonus checks," Emmett said. "Some of the boys are likely to fall easy victims if they are given a few drinks, and we are going to insist that conditions be cleaned up in the neighborhood of the soldiers' home."

ERASERS

Erasers are the nicest things
Of that there is no doubt.
We write wrong words. A few quick swipes—
And big mistakes fade out.

And you will find erasers, of
A very different kind,
Extremely helpful if you'll try
To bear these facts in mind.

When you bump someone in a crowd,
And almost knock her down,
A soft "I'm sorry" will bring smiles,
And rub out that old frown.

Apologies, invariably,
Obliterate mistakes;
And three small words, "I love you," can
Erase the worst heartaches.

—Lyla Myers.

LONGEVITY RECORD

The natural order usually follows a pretty monotonous pattern. Now and then just for variation it produces a phenomenon.

Babies generally come one at a time, rarely as twins. When they come three at a time it is town talk, when in fours it's worth wirephotos and telegraph tolls to tell the world the news. Mrs. Dionne's quintuplets constitute one of the seven modern wonders of the world, about as near an approach to miracle as we reach these days.

There is still a good deal of argument about when one becomes old, but fewer reach the three score and ten of biblical reference than go beyond it. When one, now and then, reaches 90 he becomes an object of general interest. A hundred is a real achievement in longevity. But Solomon Rickner of Nebraska lived to be 115 and might have gone on a long time more if he hadn't been careless and fallen off the front porch.

You examine accounts of this ancient's life for any explanation of his remarkable record of longevity. He had his likes and dislikes, he indulged in some of the habits others indulge in and eschewed others. He lived in short pretty much as fancy moved him, simply going along with the stream of life about him, which after all is about what we all do. He had had his share of health and sickness, good fortune and mishaps, but he came through them all to outlive the comrades of his generation by many years. Nature evidently just willed it so to show that death short of the hundred mark isn't at all inevitable. — Hemet News.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

Sometimes, we suppose, when our thoughts stray back to the good old days, we invest the old family doctor with the same halo that envelops most of our childhood memories. We think of the old doctor as a wonder worker, just as we think of Putnam's Hill, where we used to coast, as a mountain to dwarf Long's peak.

Far be it from the likes of us in this modern age to cry down the doctor of our boyhood. He was kind and sympathetic and hard working. Because of his vast experience and often a natural flair, he seemed to show a sixth sense in dealing with the common maladies of life. But fairness forces us to admit that he worked under enormous handicaps. He tried to figure a patient's temperature from the rapidity of the pulse. He lacked the ordinary guides of the clinical thermometer, the blood count, all the resources of the laboratory.

It was only a generation ago that he discovered appendix and stopped killing patients by dosing them with laxatives. He had no notion how to deal with tuberculosis or "lung fever." In the presence of diphtheria he was helpless. He could do little for diabetes because he had no insulin. His diagnosis often failed because the equipment at his disposal was so inadequate.

But in spite of it all he was a grand old fellow, often a great personality, the family friend and adviser. His memory is still fragrant.—Kansas City Times.

STOCKTON'S LOSS

Stockton is getting in the metropolitan class, two of her plants having closed down the past week because of strikes, one to transfer operations to its main plant in Illinois and the other to give up its location altogether. Closing of plants rather than securing of higher wages seems to me to be the end sought these days by the many followers of Harry Bridges who are swarming out through the state now that things in the metropolitan districts are pretty well under their control.—Alameda Times Star.

Economic Highlights

By the time this is read, the presidential campaign will be underway in earnest. The Democrats will have given Franklin Delano Roosevelt their formal blessing, and sent him in search of a second term in the White House. The Republicans will have nominated a candidate, drawn on a platform, and started their attempt to return the country to the aegis of the elephant.

There will be many issues in the current campaign, and the bewildered voter will be submitted to a vast amount of oratory on questions of the hour between now and November. One of those issues, however, will be stressed over and over again, and it may be the issue that will decide the contest. That issue is, "New Deal Spending."

The last two congresses—sitting through four years—have broken all previous records in spending. As a matter of fact, they have so far exceeded any previous congresses in authorizing appropriations, that comparison is futile. With few exceptions—of which the Bonus Bill, passed over a presidential veto, is the most important—these appropriations have been authorized at the express request of the Chief Executive.

During the four years tenure of the two congresses, appropriations have totaled a little less than \$32,500,000,000. This amounts to eight billion dollars more than was appropriated by all the congresses sitting from the time of President Washington (1789) to the time of President Wilson (1913). In the interim between Washington and Wilson, the country became involved in several wars (War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish American War, Mexican War) but the sum of \$24,000,000,000 was sufficient to keep the Federal government during the 124 years represented. According to the United States News, the cost of all wars fought in that period was less than the cost of a single New Deal measure—the \$4,480,000,000 unemployment relief act.

These are facts—and they are not advanced here as an argument either for or against the Roosevelt Administration. But they will serve as a basis for one of the most aggressive and bitter presidential fights in our political history.

The attitude that will be taken toward this spending both by denouncers and defenders is obvious enough. The President will hold, as he has held in the past, that when he came into office the country faced a great crisis—that it was necessary to unleash an unprecedented number of Federal dollars if the crisis were to be met. He will argue that the measure of industrial recovery so far gained is largely the result of his policies, and that the money paid out to help farmers, the unemployed, the unemployables, and the indigent has produced such fine results that every dollar of it is justified. He will say that the course he pursued was inevitable and unavoidable.

The opposition will argue that the vast volume of spending, reflected as it is in rising taxes and an astounding Federal debt which must create still more taxes in the future, is holding back industry. It will point out that the employment problem is approximately as serious today as it was three years ago. It will say that the WPA, PWA, Resettlement Administration, AAA, and other emergency bureaus have wasted millions. It will demand rigid Federal retrenchment, and a program looking to the earliest possible balancing of the distorted budget.

The two viewpoints represented are irreconcilable—and that may not be good for the country, but it is the stuff of which first-class political campaigns are made. Get your radio in order, attune your ear to astronomical statistics—and see if you can survive the oratory of the next five months without developing mental hallucinations.

Ordinarily at this time of year, seasonal decline occurs in the industrial index. This year, no such decline has appeared, on the basis of the latest authoritative statistics. The best indexes have hardly varied a fraction of a point in late weeks, and are tenaciously holding the gains made in 1935 and the first quarter of 1936.

Every major industry is well ahead of the same period of last year, with

Thoughts on Things

Harvey Johnson

See by the papers that next Sunday will be Father's Day. That's one day in the year when dad gets recognized. In all the other 364 days he is just taken for granted. Flowers for Ma, and thistles for Pa along the tortuous path of Life—in certain cases.

The world swung along for some millions of years until one bright morning some inventor of special holidays woke up with a bright idea. Here was Father, still untaged and as obscure as could be imagined. So Father's Day was invented and this heretofore forgotten member of the household gets some congratulations. For one day he becomes as prominent as a fat woman in a vegetarians' convention. His children go down to the store and buy him presents, charging the account to Pa. He gets telegrams of congratulations—collect—and a good time is had by all.

Fathers, as a general thing, are more or less excess baggage. The children are much wiser, which is shown by the fact that they let the old man do the hard work. Ma is okay, but next Sunday she will practically be crowded off the map and all the pomp and ceremony and fried chicken and apricot pie will be showered on Pa. He will be a king for a day, but with the coming of the morning after he will again take his place as a mere running mate to the chief of the household, and sink into that irresponsible position, known as innocuous desuetude, in the Great American plan. Be kind to Father for one day only. Next Father's Day he may not be here. And sometimes he's such a useful animal. He is not only a bread-winner. Sometimes he even wins an argument at the breakfast table.

Three important developments took place at the Cleveland convention. 1. Landon was nominated for the Presidency. 2. Mr. Hoover lost his hat. 3. The convention adjourned.

Those Finns are strange people. They're different. While richer nations, that owe the U. S. A. war debts, are deaf and dumb as to response, along comes Finland with the statement it will meet its regular semi-annual war debt installment today. The amount is \$164,315.50. Finland is the only war debtor nation that has kept its word with the United States. Queer people; not knowing it's not customary to be honest.

Liquor control continues to be a leading question. It was so in the day of prohibition and it is a question today. Liquor has been a problem for thousands of years. Noah is said to have had some trouble in controlling the problem in the Ark.

Col. Knox, candidate for Vice-President, was a Rough Rider in Cuba. The Dems' say that the art of riding the G. O. P. elephant this year will tax the energies of any Rough Rider. But, they're just Dems.

A single exception. The exception is life insurance, whose sales show a drop of about 15 per cent. Automobile sales are up more than 20 per cent, construction is up almost 100 per cent, electric output, one of the best barometers of all, up 12 per cent. Railroad freight loadings are climbing, are by far the best since depression set in.

The business outlook is also encouraging. No set-backs are anticipated. "Summer industries"—such as refrigerator companies, light clothing manufacturers, etc.—figure they are on the verge of one of the best seasons in their history.

An excellent sign, reported by Business Week, is a zoom in farm income which, during the first four months of the year, exceeded the comparable period of any year since 1930, for a total of more than \$2,000,000,000.

STATE ROAD TO REDLANDS GETS \$66,000

Exactly \$65,100 will be expended on the state highway between Beaumont and Redlands.

A contract for grading and surfacing 2.4 miles of highway between the San Bernardino county line and Beaumont has been awarded by the state department of public works to Oswald Brothers of Los Angeles for \$65,160.

This route is heavily traveled and its improvement will be greatly appreciated. Work will consist of widening, resurfacing and reducing dips, it is believed.

TRAILER TRAVEL SEEMS TO NEED DEFINING WORD

It is estimated that nearly a million persons will travel in home trailers on America's highways this year and yet there is no single word descriptive of this form of pleasure.

Shall a new one be coined and added to the vocabulary? "Motoring" isn't quite applicable and doesn't cover the point since it implies merely to drive or ride in an automobile. What's to be done about it?

The singular question has been propounded to the Automobile Club of Southern California, whose experts are considered authorities on all such subjects, but they have not reached any definite conclusion.

Inasmuch as the peripatetic furnished bungalows on wheels necessarily trail cars from place to place would it be proper to say that their occupants are "trailing"?

Then again, these comfortable moving homes are correctly termed trailers, so why not refer to those who use them as "trailerers"?

In that event, for instance, an item in the society columns might read somewhat like this: "Mr. and Mrs. John Joy Smith and daughter, Miss Constance, Leonora, of Uppity Place, are trailerer to various points of interest in the Northwest and expect to return during late summer."

Anyway here's an opportunity for someone to achieve undying fame by originating exactly the right word!

Have The Desert Sun follow you this summer.

REPORT ON FINANCE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY FARMS

Payment of approximately \$57,488 in Riverside county taxes has resulted from farmers refinancing their debts through the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner since the Farm Credit Administration was organized in May, 1933. Many names have been removed from delinquent tax lists and farm tax sales in the county have been reduced to less than one-half of the 1932 level.

In furnishing this information, the land bank of Berkeley also reports that 635 farmers in the county have procured long-term real estate loans from the land bank and the commissioner during that period of time. These loans represent borrowings of \$3,593,000. About 1.6% of this amount was used for the payment of delinquent and current taxes.

Perhaps no other single factor has had more to do toward the solving of the county delinquent tax problem which was so critical up to the end of 1934, than the source of credit made available by the land banks of the country. Since the refinancing of farmers has enabled them to place their taxes in current position, these same borrowers are finding it possible to keep them in that condition through the short-term lending services provided by the production credit associations, another unit of the Farm Credit Administration.

TAXPAYERS TO FOOT BILL FOR DEPORTATION OF MANY FILIPINOS

Filipinos desiring to return to the Philippine Islands at the expense of the U. S. Government are now able to do so.

Any Filipino who was born in the Philippine Islands, who resided in the United States on July 10, 1935, and who wants to return to the homeland, is eligible to apply for this free transportation provided by the Filipino Repatriation Act. Applications may be made at any office of the United States immigration and naturalization service.

In addition to the transportation to Manila provided by the Act, certain funds have been earmarked to permit the furnishing of transportation for California repatriates from Manila to their homes in the Islands.

This departure is purely a voluntary act on the part of the Filipinos. It is not deportation in any sense. Filipinos taking advantage of this offer are not required to pay back to anyone the expense involved in sending them to their homes.

The next Filipino repatriation party will leave on the SS "President Lincoln" from Los Angeles on June 20, and from San Francisco June 26.

Clarence Simpson Completes Tour; Travels 10,000 Miles

Clarence Simpson, Philco dealer, returned Friday from a 10,000-mile tour, which took him to Havana, Cuba. The tour was given him by the Philco Radio Company as a reward for high standing in radio sales last season.

A "Philco Special" train of five cars, with about 50 Philco dealers aboard, left Los Angeles on May 20 en route to New York, and more cars were added along the way, until there were 36 cars in two sections of the train by the time it reached its destination.

Stopovers for short sight-seeing trips were made at Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Omaha and Chicago. The special train made great speed on the entire trip. Leaving Chicago on the Pennsylvania line a half hour after the Pennsylvania's fastest train, it arrived in New York a half hour ahead of that train, gaining just an hour from Chicago to New York.

Philco Special trains arrived in New York from all corners of the nation, and the combined group of 900 sailed May 24th on a chartered steamer, The Monarch of Bermuda, for Havana. The boat, a British vessel, was very large, having four decks, two swimming pools, two gymnasiums, cocktail lounges, recreation rooms, dance halls. One dining room seated 500 at one time.

Nothing seemed to have been overlooked to entertain the Philco representatives. There were two shows daily, wrestling matches, boxing contests, trap shooting, golf driving, shuffle board, and deck tennis. Three and a half days were required for the ocean voyage from New York to Havana.

At Havana nearly every available touring car had been engaged for the sight-seeing trips, and the entire group was taken out at one time. They saw a cock fight, a horse show, and the large casino that evening. The next day members of the party could go wherever they pleased. Mr. Simpson was attached to a party of five, one of whom had a close friend who was the Exide battery distributor for Cuba. This man escorted the party to many places of interest not ordinarily visited by tourists.

On the return trip the steamer followed the coast line, being opposite Florida for about a day, and consequently the tourists had an opportunity to see the large hotels along the coast. They spent a day in New York, and were there when the Queen Mary arrived on her maiden voyage.

At Philadelphia the Philco dealers went through the huge Philco factory, which employs 10,000 people, one-fourth of them being inspectors to make sure that every part of every radio has been thoroughly tested. Just one of the assembly lines is two blocks long, and there are a number of such lines.

The next stop was at Washington, D. C., where they saw the famous new Mayflower hotel, the finest hotel Mr. Simpson had ever seen. Stops were also made at New Orleans and El Paso.

While on board the steamer to Havana the dealers were shown the new radio models which will be introduced to the public very soon. Mr. Simpson was one of three in his district, having 57 dealers, who were awarded the trip for the large number of sales they had made.

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BARKOW ASSOCIATED WITH
ROBERT BERLIN AGENCY

Harold Barkow has joined the Robert N. Berlin real estate agency in the real estate and business leases de-

partment. He completed his school work last week at the University of Redlands.

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All Summer

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LOOK FOR THE BIG BANNER:

TWO-DAY GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BACK

LARGE STOCK Including many makes and models to choose from

1. R. & G. Renewed and Guaranteed Cars

YEAR MODEL—AS STATED ON THE INVOICE. TITLE GUARANTEED CLEAR. ENTIRE CAR CLEAN AT TIME OF DELIVERY.

BODY
FLOOR MATS—Clean, in Good Condition
GLASS—O. K.
HARDWARE—In Place and in Good Condition
METAL—Free from Dents, Breaks or Cracks
PAINT—Good
PLATED PARTS—Bright
TOP—In Good Condition, No Leaks
UPHOLSTERY—Clean, No Unrepaired, Torn Places
STRIPED

BRAKES—ADJUSTMENT—LININGS—LINKAGE ALL O. K.

CHASSIS

BUMPERS—In Good Condition
FENDERS—Good Finish, No Dents
FRAME, RADIUS RODS, Etc.—O. K.
LUBRICATED
TIRES—Good
UNIVERSAL JOINTS—In Good Working Order
WHEELS—Bearings, Toe-in—O. K.

CLUTCH—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

BATTERY—Fully Charged
GENERATOR—Charging at Proper Rate
LIGHTS—All Burning
STARTER—Good Working Order
WIRING—O. K. Throughout Car

ENGINE

BEARINGS—O. K.
CARBURETOR—Clean and Properly Adjusted
COMPRESSION—Correct in All Cylinders
This means that Pistons, Rings, and Valves are in Good Working Order
FUEL PUMP—Clean, in Good Working Order
HOSE CONNECTIONS—In Good Condition
IGNITION POINTS—Clean, Properly Set and in Good Condition
OIL—Crankcase Full of Good, Clean Oil, Oil Pressure Correct
SPARK PLUGS—Clean, All O. K., Properly Spaced

RADIATOR—CLEAN—NO LEAKS
REAL AXLE—RING GEAR AND PINION IN GOOD WORKING ORDER
SPRINGS—LEAVES In Good Condition. SHACKLES—Free Acting
STEERING—Entire Steering System in Good Working Order
TRANSMISSION—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER TOOLS—FULL SET

LABORATORY TESTED



Be sure to inspect these cars before you buy.

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE
on Easy U.C.C. Terms
DRIVE WITH SATISFACTION
with authorized Ford Service

2. "Square Deal" Cars

A SQUARE DEAL VALUE IS GUARANTEED AS FOLLOWS:
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TITLE GUARANTEED CLEAR
ENTIRE CAR CLEAN AT TIME OF DELIVERY

TOP — PAINT — UPHOLSTERY
FENDERS — BUMPERS — TIRES
BODY — GLASS — PLATED PARTS

are as you see them, since, by your own inspection, you can determine their suitability to your requirements.

AXLES
BRAKES
CLUTCH
ENGINE
FRAME
SPRINGS

RADIATOR
TRANSMISSION
STEERING SYSTEM
UNIVERSAL JOINTS
WHEEL BEARINGS
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

are guaranteed to be in good working order with the exception of any condition noted in writing on the Guarantee Certificate.

LABORATORY TESTED

3. "AS IS" Used Cars are sold just as we took them in trade for new cars Without Any Reconditioning and Prices Are Extremely Low.

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Ordinance No. 5

AN ORDINANCE OF THE SANITARY BOARD OF THE PALM SPRINGS SANITARY DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, REGULATING PLUMBING, CESSPOOLS, GAS AND WATER CONNECTIONS, THE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING DRAINAGE WORK AND HOUSE DRAINAGE, CREATING THE OFFICE OF PLUMBING AND SANITARY INSPECTOR, PROVIDING FOR PLUMBING PERMITS AND INSPECTIONS AND FIXING THE FEES THEREFOR; AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

The Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. TITLE. This ordinance shall be known as, and may be cited and referred to as the "Plumbing Ordinance" of the Palm Springs Sanitary District, Riverside County, California.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. Unless another meaning is clearly apparent from the context, the following words, terms and phrases, when used in this ordinance shall have the meanings hereinafter in this section set forth:

"Sanitary Board" means the Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, and/or its authorized deputies, agents, representatives or inspectors.

"Palm Springs Sanitary District" means the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California.

"Collector" means the person designated by the Sanitary Board to receive applications for permits, and to collect the fees therefor.

"Plumbing Inspector" means the Plumbing Inspector of the Palm Springs Sanitary District, of Riverside County, California, appointed by the Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, to perform the duties of the office of Plumbing Inspector created by this ordinance.

"Lot" shall mean any piece or parcel of land, as bounded, defined or shown upon the latest map, plat or deed recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Riverside and San Diego Counties, California, provided however, that in the event any building or improvements appurtenant to said building covers more area than a "lot" as herein defined, the term "lot" shall be deemed to be and include all such pieces or parcels of land upon which said building or improvements are wholly or partly located.

"House Connection Sewer" shall mean any sewer pipe line or portion thereof connecting or proposed to connect, any lot or portion thereof with any public sewer constructed in a public street, alley, lane, walk or other public place in the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, or in a sewer easement granted to the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California.

"Plumbing" shall mean any sanitary plumbing, house drainage, soil pipe, waste pipe, vent pipe, house sewer, cesspool, septic tank, water piping within a building, gas water heater, gas water heater vent or any pipe or piping within a building for any similar purpose, together with all plumbing fixtures, or other fixtures or appliances therefor; but shall not include a rain water leader or downspout from the roof of a building, water piping outside of buildings, steam piping, any connection from a gas outlet to a gas fixture which is not more than six (6) feet in length, or any gas service pipe between a meter and a gas supply main, or any sewer outside of private property lines, or in any street, alley, lane, walk or other public place in the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, or in a sewer easement granted to the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, or any house connection sewer.

"Plumbing Fixtures." Plumbing fixtures are approved receptacles, and/or devices, intended to receive water, liquids, or other permissible wastes, and discharge same into a soil pipe, waste pipe, or special waste pipe with which they are connected.

"Building" shall mean any structure erected for the support, shelter and enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or movable property of any kind.

"Gas Fixture" shall mean any appliance, equipment, device or arrangement for the burning or combustion of natural gas, illuminating gas, acetylene gas, gas vapor, or other gas or gaseous product.

SECTION 3. PLUMBING INSPECTOR. The office of Plumbing Inspector of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, is hereby created. The Plumbing Inspector shall be appointed by the Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, and shall serve during the pleasure of the said Sanitary Board, and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by said Sanitary Board, and shall have such duties, authority and powers as are given to him or are provided for in this ordinance or by any order, ordinance or regulation of the Sanitary Board.

SECTION 4. PLUMBING PERMITS. No person, as principal, agent, manager or employee, shall place or install, or cause or permit to be placed or installed, any plumbing, including pipes, connections, fixtures, apparatus and all other plumbing work of any kind whatsoever; or make, or cause or permit to be made, any alteration, change in, addition to or repair of any such plumbing, in the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, without first obtaining a written permit for such plumbing and plumbing work from the Plumbing Inspector of the Palm Springs Sanitary District. Such permit shall be designated a "Plumbing Permit" and shall contain a description of a state-

ment of the place, by street and number or by description sufficient to locate the same, where such work is to be done. Plumbing permits shall be granted upon written applications therefor to the Plumbing Inspector, filed by the Applicant with the Collector. Applicants for plumbing permits shall furnish drawings, specifications, plans and details of such contemplated work when required by the Plumbing Inspector. The Plumbing Inspector shall investigate such applications, and if satisfied that the work desired can be done without violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or of any other ordinance regulation or law governing such work in the Palm Springs Sanitary District, shall issue a plumbing permit therefor and deliver the same to the Collector for delivery to such applicant upon payment of the fees therefor provided in this ordinance. The issuance of a plumbing permit shall not be construed as an approval by the Plumbing Inspector of the drawings, specifications, plans or details of such contemplated work insofar as the same, or any portion thereof may be in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance or any other ordinance regulation or law governing plumbing work in the Palm Springs Sanitary District. The holder of a plumbing permit shall not do or perform, or cause or permit to be done or performed, any work other than that designated in such plumbing permit at the place mentioned therein; and shall not do or perform, or cause or permit to be done or performed, any work designated in such plumbing permit at any place other than that designated therein. In case any plumbing is desired in the construction, alteration or repair of any building or structure requiring a building permit, no plumbing permit shall be issued until after a building permit for such building or structure shall have been previously issued. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be deemed or construed to require a permit for removing a stoppage or repairing a leak or defect in any plumbing when no additional material is used. No person, as principal, agent, manager or employee, shall dig, or cause or permit to be dug, any cesspool in the Palm Springs Sanitary District without having first obtained from the Plumbing Inspector a plumbing permit therefor. Such plumbing permit shall be issued as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 5. FEES FOR PLUMBING PERMITS. The fees to be paid to the Palm Springs Sanitary District for the issuance of plumbing permits shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

For plumbing piping without fixtures	\$1.00
For not more than four plumbing fixtures	1.00
For each plumbing fixture more than four	.25
For each cesspool	1.50
For each septic tank	1.50
For not more than four gas fixtures	1.00
For each gas fixture more than four	.50
For each air vent installed separately	1.00
For piping for gas service, each building	1.00

SECTION 6. PENAL COSTS. Any person, as principal, agent, manager or employee, commencing or doing any plumbing work, for which a plumbing permit is required, without first obtaining a plumbing permit therefor, shall pay double the fee here provided for a plumbing permit authorizing such work; provided that a double fee shall not be charged in cases of emergency work necessary to be done in order to prevent material injury or damage to property; and provided that the issuance of a permit upon the payment of such double fee shall not be a defense to a prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 7. PERMIT RECORDS. The Collector shall keep, in proper books for that purpose, a true and correct account of all plumbing fees received, the name of the person paying the same, the place where said work is permitted to be done, and the date and amount of each payment; which said book shall be kept open for public inspection during office hours; and the Collector shall pay over to the County Treasurer of Riverside County, California, for deposit in the Running Expense Fund of the Palm Springs Sanitary District at the end of each calendar month all plumbing fees collected during such month.

SECTION 8. NOTICE TO PLUMBING INSPECTOR. All plumbing work done shall be subject to inspection; and notice shall be given to the Plumbing Inspector by the person, firm or corporation doing such plumbing work, or having the same done, as soon as the work is ready for inspection. Such notice shall be given for inspection of both the rough and the finished work. The person, firm or corporation doing such plumbing work shall secure a certificate from the Plumbing Inspector showing the result of such inspection and shall deliver said certificate to the owner of the premises on which the same is done or to the authorized representative of such owner.

SECTION 9. WORK UNCOVERED. All plumbing work shall be left uncovered and convenient for examination until inspected and approved by the Plumbing Inspector. Floors shall be left up in bathrooms and elsewhere above plumbing where there is less than twenty inches of space between the floor and joist and the ground until the plumbing pipes and other plumbing work shall have been examined, tested and approved by the plumbing inspector.

SECTION 10. TESTS. The Plumbing Inspector may apply the water, peppermint or smoke test on all new plumbing work installed, and all tools, labor and assistance necessary for such tests shall be furnished by the person, firm or corporation doing such plumbing work.

SECTION 11. DEFECTIVE WORK. Every person, firm or corporation doing any plumbing work shall immediately remove and replace any and all defective material and any and all defective work, when required so to do by the plumbing inspector. Every soil pipe, drain pipe, vent, water, water-closet, urinal, sink or other fixture set up, or any fitting or fittings laid, used or constructed, otherwise than in accordance with this ordinance or any other ordinance or law regulating such work in the Palm Springs Sanitary District, or which may become had, defective, dangerous or in any way unfit for service, shall upon notice in writing from the plumbing inspector, be removed or repaired in accordance with such notice or other instructions from the plumbing inspector, and shall be made to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and of every other ordinance and law regulating such work in the Palm Springs Sanitary District within the time fixed in such notice or within any extension granted by the Plumbing Inspector.

SECTION 12. CLOSETS, SINKS, ETC. Every water closet, sink, slop sink, slop hopper, bath tub and every tray, or set of wash trays, or other fixtures connected with the drain pipes directly or indirectly, shall be separately trapped and vented. No wooden wash trays shall be connected, maintained or used inside of any building, or porch, all wash trays inside of any building, shall be of non-absorbent material; no union coupling of any description shall be used in connection with any work on the sewer side of any trap except a ground joint union trap at fixture; no rubber connection shall be used; full couplings must be used on all Durham waste lines and vent lines where joints are caulked into cast iron; and all Durham pipe waste lines shall be reamed.

SECTION 13. OCCUPANCY. No person shall occupy, or make use of, any house, building or other structure in which plumbing has been installed or constructed, until after the plumbing inspector shall have issued a final certificate and approval of the plumbing work therein, or in connection therewith.

SECTION 14. SEWER CONNECTIONS. Every building or other structure, in or for which any drainage or plumbing arrangements are constructed, shall first be inspected and approved by the plumbing inspector before any such building or structure shall be connected with an accepted sewer in the Palm Springs Sanitary District; when said sewer is constructed along the street, avenue or alley adjacent to the property upon which such building or structure is situated or in close proximity thereto, then such building or structure shall have at least one four inch vent as provided for in this ordinance and all other fixtures in such building or structure shall be vented.

SECTION 15. CESSPOOLS. When any building or other structure, in or for which any drainage or plumbing arrangements are constructed is not situated so as to require connection to a sewer, by any order, regulation or ordinance of the Palm Springs Sanitary District or any amendment thereof, then such drainage or plumbing arrangements shall be connected with a cesspool. No cesspool shall be located closer to any property line than five feet therefrom, or closer to any dwelling than ten feet therefrom except when it is impossible to maintain such distances, in which event the plumbing inspector may issue a permit for a cesspool nearer to a property line or dwelling, provided the same shall not be unsanitary or detrimental to health. Every cesspool shall be of approved self-supporting masonry construction, with a concrete or cement top sufficiently strong and supported to prevent caving. No cesspool shall be smaller than three feet by four feet, internal measurement. The top of every cesspool shall be at least two feet below the surface of the ground. The bottom of all cesspools shall be at least twelve feet below the surface of the ground. Fresh air inlets between cesspools and buildings or structures connected therewith are prohibited.

SECTION 16. SOIL AND WASTE PIPES. All soil or waste pipes, to a point two feet outside of the foundation line of any building shall be of cast iron of not less than two inches in internal diameter, except in case of waste pipes from water closets, which shall not be less than four inches in internal diameter, and shall be so placed that the top thereof outside of the foundation line of any building shall be not less than twelve inches from the surface of the ground.

SECTION 17. VENTS. No vent shall terminate less than twelve feet from the ground or within eight feet of any window, air shaft or opening in any building or structure, except on street, alley or other public property; and shall be farther removed if the plumbing inspector considers it necessary for sanitary reasons, or for public health or safety, and shall be carried undiminished in size and terminate at least one foot above the roof. Provided, however, that in any building with a flat roof, vents shall terminate above the fire wall. In all buildings, a roof will be considered flat whose pitch or inclination is three inches in twelve, or less.

Vents for hot water heaters shall be constructed of terra-cotta-cement or other fire proof material approved by the Sanitary Board run from the bottom of ceiling to one foot above the roof with galvanized cap on the same. No vent cap shall terminate closer than two feet from sidewalk or overhanging roof. The size of pipe required by the heater installed shall be used.

SECTION 18. CAST IRON PIPE. Sewer, soil and waste pipe, when lying under or in any building or other structure, shall be of the quality known to the trade as "Standard Cast Iron" pipe and shall be tar coated inside and outside. In case of a building or other structure being built or moved over an old sewer, such sewer shall be relaid with cast iron pipe of the same size as the old sewer. All terra-cotta sewer in any building or structure which becomes leaky or defective, shall be repaired or replaced with cast iron pipe.

SECTION 19. TRAPS. All traps shall be effectively vented with an air pipe of diameter not less than that of such trap, except in case of a trap larger than two inches in diameter, in which case the air pipe shall not be less than two inches in diameter, provided, that a single pipe may be used to vent two traps through the same fitting when such fitting has effective means to prevent the drainage from one trap entering the other trap and is made of one piece of metal without loose or attached parts.

SECTION 20. PROHIBITED VENTS. No brick, sheet metal, earthenware or chimney flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator to ventilate any trap, drain, soil or waste pipe.

SECTION 21. CELLAR DRAINS AND SHOWERS. Cellar drains and showers in basements and in yards, directly connected with the soil or waste pipe, shall be trapped by a sand trap of not less than twelve by twelve inches, and constructed of concrete. The walls and floor of every such trap shall be not less than three inches thick and each trap shall have a cast iron frame and grate cover. The water seal of such trap shall be constructed by inverting its wastepipe. A water seal of less than four inches is prohibited, and the minimum size of the waste pipe shall be four inches where trap is not vented.

SECTION 22. PLUMBING DETAILS. The plumbing inspector, in approving plans or in accepting work of any and all persons carrying on, conducting, assuming control of, constructing, or causing to be constructed, any plumbing or building or other structure drainage affecting the sanitary condition of any building or other structure, in the Palm Springs Sanitary District, shall be governed by the following regulations, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the same or any thereof, upon reasonable notice, in writing, from the plumbing inspector so to do.

(a) TOILETS. No water-closet shall be put into or upon any property, building or other structure unless the same be so constructed as to be flushed by a tank containing no less than four gallons of water, or some approved flushing valve, plunger closets, Philadelphia hoppers, pan closets, front washout closets, and other unsanitary closets, shall not be installed in the Palm Springs Sanitary District unless specifically approved by the Sanitary Board. All bowls shall be made to syphon. All ground work shall be tested at a twenty pound pressure.

(b) TOP FIXTURE. A fixture that is a top fixture on a vertical stack and not more than two feet from the inlet to the stack, need not have its traps vented; provided it does not discharge into the stack below the level of its seal, except water-closets whose trap is in the bowl. All other traps shall be set true to their water seals.

(c) WEIGHT OF CAST IRON PIPE. No cast iron soil pipe or fittings, either waste or vent, shall be used in any plumbing work, in the Palm Springs Sanitary District which is less in weight per length of five feet than the following weights for the respective sizes of pipe, to-wit:—two inch pipe shall be seventeen and one-half pounds standard, and twenty-seven and one-half pounds extra heavy; three inch pipe shall be twenty-two and one-half pounds standard, and forty-seven and one-half pounds extra heavy; four inch pipe shall be thirty-two and one-half pounds standard, and sixty-five and one-half pounds extra heavy; five inch pipe shall be fifty-two and one-half pounds standard, and eighty-five and one-half pounds extra heavy; six inch pipe shall be fifty-two and one-half pounds standard, and one hundred pounds extra heavy; eight inch pipe shall be ninety pounds standard, and one hundred seventy-seven and one-half pounds extra heavy; ten inch pipe shall be one hundred twenty-five pounds standard, and two hundred twenty-five pounds extra heavy; and twelve inch pipe shall be one hundred fifty pounds standard and two hundred seventy pounds extra heavy.

(d) TRAPPING PROHIBITED. No fixture shall be trapped by having its outlet connected with the trap of another fixture, excepting laundry trays and two compartment sinks.

(e) WASTE PIPES. Every soil or waste pipe under or inside of any building or other structure shall be of cast iron, lead, copper or brass. All joints in cast iron waste pipes, whether inside or outside of the building line of such buildings or structures shall be made with pig lead and oakum and shall be thoroughly caulked. No cement of any description shall be used in connection with any cast iron, lead, copper brass or galvanized pipes and fittings, known as the Durham system, are permissible, provided, that said Durham system shall not be used below the first floor of any building or structure. Horizontal arms more than one foot and six inches in length for any fixture, sink, lavatory or laundry tray when arm or pipe is concealed will not be allowed. Two feet will be allowed for bath waste arm.

(f) ROUGH TEST. Before fixtures are placed in connection with the plumbing of any building or structure, and before any portion of the drainage system of any building or structure is covered or concealed from view, the outlet from the soil pipe and all openings therein below the top shall be hermetically sealed, and the pipe shall then be filled with water to the highest point in the system. All pipes and fittings shown to be defective shall be removed and replaced with sound pipes and fittings. Every part of the work shall successfully stand such test and shall in all respects, conform to the requirements of this ordinance.

(g) GALVANIZED VENTS. All vent pipes shall be of galvanized screw pipe or cast iron and all fittings of galvanized malleable iron or cast iron.

(h) CLEAN OUTS. All vertical stacks, soil and waste pipes shall be provided with a trap screw ferrule at the foot and all other places where necessary. Trap screw ferrules shall not be less in size than one-half the diameter of the waste. All changes of direction of soil or waste pipes shall be made with full wye branches and one-eighth bends, except when waste is vertical. All clean-outs shall be extended to outer walls or some point convenient of access, not closer than one and one-half feet to a wall. Clean-outs shall be placed at all changes of direction in horizontal waste pipes, except in concealed work above the first floor. When soil and waste pipes are below cement or wood floors, or in places where the clean-outs are not accessible, the said clean-outs shall be brought up to and above floor or ground. An arm of two feet in any change of direction when one-eighth bend can be used will be allowed.

(i) WIPED JOINTS. All connection in lead piping shall be joined by wiped joints. Connections between soil pipes and lead pipes shall be made with brass ferrules or brass solder nipples, and such joints shall be wiped.

(j) WASTE PIPE SIZES. All waste pipes shall be of lead, cast iron or galvanized wrought iron of the following sizes, to-wit: for bath tubs, wash basins and laundry trays not less than one and one-half inches; for sinks, slop hoppers and urinals not less than two inches.

(k) TRAPS AND VENTS. All traps and vents shall be the same size as the wastes, except in sinks, urinals and wash basins. Sinks and urinals shall have one and one-half inch traps and vents and wash basins shall have one and one-quarter inch traps and vents if not more than one fixture is vented. The sizes of the pipes for wastes and vents shall be as follows, to-wit: for two fixtures one and one-half inches, except as herein provided for sinks and urinals; for more than two and not exceeding eight fixtures two inches; for more than eight and not exceeding sixteen fixtures two and one-half inches; for more than sixteen and not exceeding twenty-eight fixtures three inches; and for every additional sixteen fixtures an additional one-half inch.

(l) CROWN VENTS. Crown vent pipes from water-closets and slop hoppers shall be not less than two inches in internal diameter. Where more than one water-closet and slop hopper is vented through the same pipe the size of the pipe shall be as follows, to-wit: for more than one and not exceeding four, two inches; for more than four and not exceeding eight, two and one-half inches; for more than eight and not exceeding fourteen, three inches; for more than fourteen and not exceeding twenty-four, four inches; and for every additional ten closets or slop hoppers an additional inch. Every vent pipe run at a horizontal turn shall grade toward the fixture.

(m) VENT HEIGHTS. All vents shall rise perpendicularly or at an angle of forty-five or sixty degrees in the nearest partition or wall to four inches above the highest fixture and in no case less than three feet above the floor. Fittings known as "Y" branches shall be used where the vent is taken off the waste line below the fixture.

(n) PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS. No privy vault, cesspool, exhaust from engine or blow-off from boiler shall be connected with the drain of any building or other structure.

(o) SODA FOUNTAIN CONNECTIONS. When waste pipe connections are to be made to fixtures classified as follows: soda fountain, bars, dentists' fountains, cuspidors, lavatories in barber shops, which in the opinion of the plumbing inspector cannot be practically constructed in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, a special permit may be issued by the plumbing inspector on recommendation of the Sanitary Board.

(p) ALTERATIONS. Upon the removal or alteration of any building or structure, or the making of any addition thereto, if new plumbing fixtures are placed therein, either in the original or altered or added portion thereof, such new fixtures shall be properly connected to the plumbing in the original parts of the building or structure; and if the fixtures are to be reset, either in the old or any new part of such building or structure, then both the original and additional fixtures, and all altered plumbing shall be made to comply, in all respects, with the provisions of this ordinance.

(q) WASTE PIPES FOR ACID SINKS. Waste pipes from acid sinks shall be constructed of extra heavy cast iron pipes enameled on the inside and asphalt or tar coated on the outside and fitted with rust joint connections or chemically pure lead lined pipes or some other assemblage of pipes not affected by acids. If placed on the outside of a building or structure such pipes shall be of vitrified earthenware, with caulked and cemented joints, and shall be effectively trapped before entering a sewer or drain. In no case shall corrosive liquids or acids liable to destroy or injure sewer, drain, soil or waste pipes be discharged into such pipes without being fully diluted or neutralized by passing through a properly constructed tapped dilution or neutralizing sink or tank. Such sink or tank shall be automatically provided with a sufficient intake of water or neutralizing medium or substance so as to make its contents non-injurious before being discharged, provided that any other method considered satisfactory by the inspector may be used.

(r) REFRIGERATOR CONNECTIONS. The waste pipe from any ice refrigerator or other receptacle in which provisions are stored shall not be connected with a drain, soil pipe or other waste pipe.

(s) SAFE WASTES. No safe waste pipe from any fixture shall connect with any waste pipe or sewer, but such safe waste pipe shall discharge into a water supplied sink or discharge outside of a building.

(t) LATRINE AND RANGE CLOSETS. Latrines and range closets shall not be installed in any school, factory, apartment, house or public building within the Palm Springs Sanitary District.

(u) INDIRECT CONNECTIONS. No plumbing fixture, unless otherwise expressly provided and except a sink in a soda fountain or bar, shall be set up with an indirect connection to the drain or sewer or any building or structure. The waste from every such sink shall be so constructed as to be easily removed and cleaned, if not directly connected, may, or may not be vented, but shall be trapped and shall be so constructed as to discharge over a properly trapped fixture located as near as practicable to the fixture drained. Such trapped fixture shall not be located in an inaccessible or unventilated cellar.

(v) CLOSET BENDS. Cast iron closet bends shall have cast iron or brass floor flange.

SECTION 23. CESSPOOL OR SEWER VENT. Every building or other structure connected to a sewer or cesspool shall have at least one four inch vent pipe carried above the roof. Every building or structure used for human habitation shall have installed therein at least one toilet and one basin properly trapped and vented and connected to a sewer or cesspool.

SECTION 24. PRIVY VAULTS PROHIBITED. No privy vault shall be dug or constructed in the Palm Springs Sanitary District except that the plumbing inspector may permit such vaults to be dug or constructed for temporary use, and shall specify in the permit the length of time during which the same may be used, and it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain such a vault a longer time than specified in such permit.

SECTION 25. WATER SUPPLY TO FLOOR DRAIN. Every floor drain and sand trap connected directly to any building or other structure drain shall have a water connection so that the trap may be supplied with water.

SECTION 26. SUPERVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR. The plumbing inspector of the Palm Springs Sanitary District shall have supervision over the installation, alteration and use of waste pipes and water fixtures, in all buildings and other structures in the Palm Springs Sanitary District.

SECTION 27. SERVICE PIPES. Every service pipe from a city main tap to any building or other structure shall be not less than three-fourths of an inch in internal diameter.

SECTION 28. GALVANIZED IRON. All water pipes and all water fittings inside of buildings and other structures shall be of galvanized iron; and all other water pipes and all other water fittings shall be of galvanized iron or dipped black iron.

SECTION 29. SIZES OF WATER PIPES. The size of water pipe refers to the nominal internal diameter and shall vary with the number of fixtures supplied thereby as follows:

For nipples and tubing only, not less than three-eighths of an inch.

For not more than three fixtures not less than one-half inch.

For not more than twenty-four fixtures, not less than three-fourths inch.

For not more than forty fixtures, not less than one inch.

For not more than eighty fixtures, not less than one and one-quarter inches.

For not more than one hundred fifty fixtures, not less than one and one-half inches.

For not more than three hundred fixtures, not less than two inches.

And for every additional one hundred fifty fixtures, an additional one-half inch.

SECTION 30. AIR CHAMBERS. Closets, lavatories and boilers or automatic heaters installed on all cottage work, whether the building be old or new, shall have air chambers not less than eighteen inches in length. In all buildings two stories or more in height there shall be eighteen inch air chambers on the highest point on all risers.

SECTION 31. PIPE HANGERS. All water pipes shall be well secured with galvanized straps or other galvanized pipe hangers.

SECTION 32. DENTISTS' CUSPIDORS. Every dentist's cuspidor shall be constructed so as to waste through a P trap and the trap shall have a one and one half inch vent pipe and shall be placed within two feet of the vent pipe. On the inlet side of the trap an extension of one inch waste pipe shall be run to a length not exceeding ten feet, reckoning from the trap seal to the end of the one inch extension.

SECTION 33. GARAGE SAND TRAP. Every sand trap in a garage shall be of concrete. The walls of every such trap shall be not less than three inches thick, and each said trap shall contain a partition not less than two inches thick which shall be as high as the outlet thereof. The outlet shall be constructed with one four-inch quarter bend turned down and terminating within four inches of the bottom of said trap and four inch tee with clean out plug in side opening of tee installed flush with floor next to quarter bend. If the outlet is of four inch pipe it need not be vented. The size of the sand trap shall be not less than eighteen inches by thirty-six inches and shall be not less than eighteen inches by thirty-six inches in depth. The sand trap shall be provided with a cover which shall rest on an angle iron frame. Such frame shall extend at least one inch on the floor beyond the sand trap wall. No boiler blow-off shall connect with any sand trap but shall have a separate water-tight sump in which shall connect with the sand trap on the building or structure side of the partition of such sand trap.

SECTION 34. GREASE TRAPS REQUIRED. (a) Every dish washing sink, dish washing machine, and every fixed receptacle or plumbing fixture, designed,

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intended or used for the purpose of washing dishes or cooking utensils, in a restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, lunch room, hotel kitchen, hospital kitchen, sanitarium kitchen and/or similar establishments, shall be connected to, and shall drain or discharge into, an approved grease trap or interceptor, complying with the provisions of this section; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to any such equipment which will not be used to dispose of appreciable amounts of grease or grease containing liquids, when and as satisfactory to the Sanitary Board; and provided, further, that this provision shall not apply to any restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, lunch room and/or similar place exempted from the provisions of this section by subsection (e) hereof.

(b) Every drain from any stock kettle, soup kettle, meat or fish or fowl cooking equipment, fat cooking or preparing equipment, or any similar equipment from which considerable amounts of grease are likely to be discharged into any plumbing system or the sewer system of the Palm Springs Sanitary District, in any building or place whatsoever, shall be connected to, and shall drain or discharge into, an approved grease trap or interceptor, complying with the provisions of this section; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any private living quarters; nor to any restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, lunch room and/or similar place exempted from the provisions of this section by subsection (e) hereof; nor to any other such equipment when not considered necessary by the Sanitary Board.

(c) All equipment in any soap factory, tallow rendering establishment, fat rendering establishment and/or hide tanning or curing establishment, from which considerable amounts of grease are likely to be discharged into any plumbing system or the sewer system of the Palm Springs Sanitary District, shall be connected to, and shall drain or discharge into, an approved grease trap or interceptor, complying with the provisions of this section, except when and as otherwise satisfactory to the Sanitary Board.

(d) Every fowl and/or animal slaughter house or establishment, and every meat or fowl packing or curing establishment, having a total floor area of more than five thousand (5000) square feet for any such purpose, shall be equipped and provided with a grease trap or interceptor as required by Section 35 of this ordinance; and every such house or establishment of a lesser floor area shall be provided and equipped with a grease trap or interceptor, or grease traps or interceptors, complying with this section, into which shall be drained and discharged all waters and/or wastes which are liable to contain appreciable amounts of grease, except when and as otherwise satisfactory to the Sanitary Board.

(e) The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, lunch room and/or similar place which has a total serving and/or seating capacity for not to exceed thirty (30) persons or patrons at any one time, determined as follows:

1. Where the entire practicable space than can be used for serving meals or lunches is occupied by tables or by a counter, or both, each ordinary table shall be considered as having capacity for two (2) persons; and each counter having fixed stools in front of each two (2) feet or less of length thereof, shall be considered as having a capacity equal to the number of such stools; and every other counter shall be considered as having a capacity of one (1) person for each twenty-four (24) inches of length.

2. Where any practicable space, that can be used for serving meals or lunches, is not occupied by tables or a counter, such space shall be considered as having a capacity of one (1) person for each fifteen (15) square feet of floor area; provided, however, that for drive-in eating places, the frontage where cars can be parked for service shall be considered as having a serving and/or seating capacity of three (3) persons for each eight (8) feet of such frontage.

(f) No grease trap or interceptor shall be installed which has an approved rate of flow of less than twenty (20) gallons per minute as determined by the tests provided therefor in subsections (g) and (h) of this section.

(g) No grease trap or interceptor shall be installed which has an approved rate of flow of more than sixty (60) gallons per minute except when specially approved by the Sanitary Board and with adequate provisions for the removal of cover and cleaning; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to any grease interceptor required by Section 35 of this ordinance.

(h) Each and every grease trap or interceptor required by this section shall have an approved rate of flow which is not less than that given in the following table for the total number of fixtures connected thereto and/or discharging thereto, to-wit:

Total Number of Fixtures	Required Rate of Flow per Minute
1	20 gallons
2	30 gallons
3	40 gallons
4	50 gallons

Provided, however, that any grease trap or interceptor installed and/or located in such a manner that the inlet thereto is more than four (4) feet below any outlet of any fixture discharging into such grease trap or interceptor, shall have an approved rate of flow which is not less than fifty (50) per cent greater than that given in the foregoing table.

Not to exceed four (4) separate fixtures shall be connected to and/or discharged into any one (1) grease trap or interceptor.

For the purpose of this section the term "fixture" shall mean and include each plumbing fixture, appliance, apparatus and/or equipment required to be connected to and/or discharged into a grease trap or interceptor by any provision of this section, and a double

compartment sink shall be considered one (1) fixture.

(i) No grease trap or interceptor shall be installed so as to be more than twenty (20) feet from any fixture, appliance and/or equipment discharging into same, and no fixture, appliance and/or equipment shall be more than twenty (20) feet from any grease trap or interceptor that it discharges into, measured along the pipe carrying the waste to the grease trap or interceptor.

(j) Every grease trap shall be so installed and connected that it shall at all times be easily accessible for inspection, and for removal of the intercepted grease and cleaning of the trap.

(k) Every grease trap or interceptor shall be constructed of cast iron, cast brass, aluminum or other material satisfactory to the Sanitary Board and shall have a removable cover of such material. Every such cover shall be of the same size as that portion of the grease trap in which the grease is collected. Every such cover shall be an approved type of close fitting cover, which can be easily and readily removed. No such cover shall be fastened in place with any screw, bolt, nut, or other device.

(l) No water jacketed grease trap or interceptor shall be approved or installed.

(m) Every grease trap or interceptor shall be so constructed and arranged that wastes flowing through same will not have a tendency to wash out or carry away any of the grease previously collected in such trap or interceptor.

(n) Every grease trap or interceptor shall have an approved water seal of not less than the following depth and/or amount, based on the maximum diameter of standard weight steel or iron pipe which can be screwed into the inlet of the trap or interceptor, to-wit:

Diameter of Inlet in inches	Depth of Water Seal in inches
2 or less	1 1/2 inches
Over 2 and not over 3	2 inches
Over 3 and not over 4	3 inches
Over 4	4 inches

(o) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation managing, operating or having control of any premises, or the portion thereof, where a grease trap or interceptor is installed, to fail, refuse or neglect to clean, or cause to be cleaned, every such grease trap or interceptor at least once each day when in use, except when and as otherwise satisfactory to the Sanitary Board; and/or to cause, permit or allow any such collected grease to be put or discharged into any drainage piping or public or private sewer.

(p) The Plumbing Inspector, and his duly authorized representatives, are hereby granted the right and authority to make inspections at any time and all grease traps or interceptors installed on any premises, and to require that any such trap or interceptor be used and maintained as required by this ordinance, and be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and may prosecute any person, firm or corporation managing, operating or having control of any such premises, or portion thereof, for failing, refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this subsection, using the penal provisions of this ordinance for any such prosecution.

(q) No grease trap or interceptor, required by this ordinance, shall be installed until the type or model of each size thereof has been subjected to and has fully complied with, the tests specified therefor by the Sanitary Board, and has been approved by said board; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to any grease interceptor required by Section 35 of this ordinance.

(r) The Sanitary Board may adopt by a resolution in writing such test requirements as said board may deem necessary to determine the grease collecting efficiency of various types and kinds of grease traps or interceptors, and to establish the rate of flow or other rating thereof. A copy of every such resolution shall be kept on file in the offices of said board, and shall be open to inspection by any person. Such test requirements may be revised or modified from time to time as may be deemed necessary by said board.

(s) No grease trap or interceptor shall be hereafter installed which does not comply in all respects with the type or model of each size thereof approved by the said Sanitary Board, and whenever it shall come to the attention of said board that any grease trap or interceptor does not so comply, said board is hereby granted the power and authority to immediately suspend or revoke any such approval.

SECTION 35. SLAUGHTER HOUSES, PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

(a) Every fowl and/or animal slaughter house or establishment, and every meat or fowl packing or curing establishment, shall be provided and equipped with a sand, silt and grease interceptor, as hereinafter provided in this section, in the event that the total floor area used for any such purpose exceeds five thousand (5,000) square feet, and any such house or establishment having a smaller floor area shall be provided with a grease trap or interceptor when and as required by this Section 35 of this ordinance.

(b) All water and other wastes, carrying an appreciable amount of grease shall be discharged into such grease interceptor before being discharged into any public sewer.

(c) Every such interceptor shall be not less than five (5) feet and not more than six (6) feet in clear inside depth, and shall be at least three (3) times as long as it is wide.

(d) Every such interceptor shall have a capacity of not less than six (6) cubic feet for each square inch of the cross sectional area of the inlet pipe, but shall never have a capacity of less than sixty (60) feet in any case.

(e) Every such interceptor shall be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with the principles and requirements shown and specified on plans, drawings and specifications adopted by the Sanitary Board.

(f) Every such interceptor shall be trapped and such trap be vented as

provided in this ordinance.

(g) Every such interceptor shall be so located and installed as to be readily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(h) Every such interceptor shall be so constructed that every outlet for cleaning is above the level of the weir crest.

(i) Every such interceptor shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, or other materials approved by the Sanitary Board.

(j) The bottom, side and end walls of every such reinforced concrete interceptor shall be not less than six (6) inches in thickness, and be reinforced in both directions with not less than one-quarter (1/4) inch round rods not more than twelve (12) inches on centers. Such rods shall be located at least one (1) inch from the exterior surface of the concrete.

(k) Every such interceptor shall have a removable reinforced concrete top or cover, capable of sustaining a live load of not less than 100 lbs. per sq. foot for its entire area.

SECTION 36. PROHIBITED FITTINGS. Double hubs, straight crosses, straight "T's" or short turn "L's" shall not be used on soil or waste pipes; bands, saddles or sleeves shall not be used in any case. Double sanitary "T" branches and single "T's" are prohibited, except in perpendicular stacks. No fittings shall be used between the bath trap and perpendicular waste lines. "L's" or quarter bends will not be allowed on bottom of waste stacks. Two one-eighth bends shall be used.

SECTION 37. TRAP SEAL. Every trap shall have a water seal with an internal diameter of not less than that of the trap.

SECTION 38. TRAPS PROHIBITED ON DRAINS. No trap shall be placed at the foot of any soil or waste pipe nor upon the drain or sewer of any building or structure. Offset fittings may be used provided they are less acute than one-sixth inch bend.

SECTION 39. PIPE ARRANGEMENT. All pipes shall be as straight and direct as possible, and shall be so arranged as to be readily inspected. Hangers shall be placed every seven feet apart on cast iron pipe and every ten feet on galvanized iron pipe. Hangers shall be of iron not less than one-sixteenth of an inch thick and not less than three-quarters of an inch in width, and shall be put up straight.

SECTION 40. DRAINAGE EXCAVATIONS. All excavations required for the installation of a building or other structure drainage system, or any part thereof, within the walls of such building or structure, shall be open trench work; and all such trenches shall be kept open until the pipes therein shall have been inspected.

SECTION 41. PERMIT FOR GAS WORK. It shall be unlawful to install a gas water heater in a bathroom, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to install any gas pipes or gas fittings, to repair or to make any alteration in, or addition to, any gas pipe or gas fittings installed in any building, or to do any gas fitting work without first obtaining from the plumbing inspector a written permit to do such work. Such permit shall state the kind of work to be done and shall also state the location by street and number of the building where such work is to be done or such other designation as will specify the location of such building and shall be valid only for the location so stated in said permit.

SECTION 42. RULES AND REGULATIONS. The following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed for the construction, installation, repair and alteration of gas fitting work in the Palm Springs Sanitary District, and all such work shall be done in conformity therewith before the plumbing inspector shall grant a certificate of inspection therefor, as herein provided; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to do any gas fitting work in such a manner that the same shall not conform to all of said rules and regulations and all other provisions of this ordinance, and of every other ordinance and law governing such work in the Palm Springs Sanitary District.

a. SIZES OF GAS PIPES. The size of gas pipe used shall vary with the length of the pipe and the required appliance or appliances served thereby in conformity with the following table:

ESTIMATED SERVICE CAPACITIES OF GAS PIPES OF DIFFERENT LENGTHS AND DIAMETERS. (Figures below indicate cubic feet per hour)

Diam. of Pipe, Ft.	—LENGTH IN FEET—				
	3	6	9	12	15
1/8"	20	20	20	20	20
1/4"	40	40	40	35	35
3/8"	100	100	100	100	95
1/2"	200	200	200	195	190
3/4"	400	400	380	370	360
1"	500	490	485	480	475
1 1/4"	800	800	780	760	750
1 1/2"	1500	1500	1450	1400	1380
Diam. of Pipe, Ft.	—LENGTH IN FEET—				
1 3/4"	18	24	30	40	50
2"	18	15	15	15	15
2 1/2"	30	20	18		
3"	90	85	80	75	70
3 1/2"	185	180	175	165	160
4"	350	320	300	280	260
4 1/2"	470	460	450	440	430
5"	745	740	730	720	710
5 1/2"	1360	1350	1340	1300	1280
Diam. of Pipe, Ft.	—LENGTH IN FEET—				
6"	60	70	80	100	125
6 1/2"	65	60			
7"	150	140	130	100	
7 1/2"	240	230	220	200	170
8"	400	360	320	300	250
8 1/2"	700	690	680	660	640
9"	1260	1240	1220	1200	1160

The above table represents estimated capacities for gas pipes of different lengths and diameters. Not less than 1/4" pipe shall be used to supply outlets for kitchen oven ranges or for other fuel appliances requiring more than 48 cubic feet per hour. In no case shall the pipe supplying an outlet be smaller than the appliance connection for which such outlet is intended, or may reasonably be expected to supply.

b. DROPS, DRIPS, AND OUT-

LETS. In concealed work, where practical, all center outlets or drops shall be bent in preference to drop pipes with straps soldered thereto. No center light or drop shall be used of smaller diameter than one-half inch pipe. Where drips are necessary the end of the drip must be exposed and be easy of access. Grate outlets and fireplace outlets must be at least two inches clear of finish and bottom of fire basket. Drop pipes for center and bracket outlets shall not project through the finish of ceiling or wall lines more than one inch.

c. GRADES, LEAKS, ETC. All pipe shall be well secured and shall grade or incline towards the meter. There must not be any traps or depression where condensation would remain. Piping must not be filled with water for detection of leaks. Gas fitters' cement sealing wax, or other similar material, shall not be used for stopping leaks. All pipe, fittings and connections showing leaks shall be removed and replaced. Union joints are prohibited in concealed work. All pipe laid in the ground which is used as an extension of the riser or risers shall not be less in size than the riser or risers in the building, and the minimum size shall be not less than one inch. Tees must be used at the bottom of all risers.

d. METER AND RISER TAGS. All meters and risers in any apartment, hotel or building having more than one riser shall be tagged with suitable metal tags with the number of the apartment or other rooms plainly stamped on the metal tags.

e. PILOT. Where runs are taken from risers or direct from meters supplying gas to appliances having a pilot burner, a metal tag shall be placed on the meter supplying such run, with the word "Pilot" plainly stamped on same.

f. GAS PIPE RUNS. Gas pipes for any purpose must not be run beneath the floor joists of any floor in any building, except where same is exposed, such as in basements and cellars, and all gas pipe laid in cement must be tar coated.

g. EXTENSIONS. In all cases where extensions are to be made, each such extension shall be taken from a point in the old run or pipe where the rule for sizes can be maintained, and in no case shall an extension be made from a pipe smaller than such extension.

SECTION 43. GAS PIPE TEST. All gas piping and fittings must be tested under an air pressure of not less than ten pounds to the square inch and all piping and fittings shall hold said pressure not less than fifteen minutes without leaking. Gas fixtures must not be hung before test is made. The first inspection shall be made after all the piping authorized to be installed under the permit shall have been installed and before any such piping has been covered or concealed, or any fixtures have been attached thereto. Up to the time of the first inspection, all work must be uncovered and convenient for examination. All inspections shall be made by the plumbing inspector within forty-eight hours after receipt of the notice hereinafter mentioned. All tools, labor and assistance necessary for making inspection and tests must be furnished by the person, firm or corporation having control of such work to be inspected and tested.

SECTION 44. ORDERING REPAIRS. When, upon examination by the plumbing inspector, it appears that any gas fitting work is defective, either in construction or material, the same shall be altered or repaired to conform to the regulation set forth in this ordinance.

SECTION 45. FINAL CERTIFICATE. When any gas fitting or gas piping for the installation or alteration of which a permit has been issued, shall be found, upon inspection, to conform to the rules and regulations provided by this ordinance, the plumbing inspector shall issue a certificate of inspection certifying that such piping or fitting has been inspected and found to conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 46. UNLAWFUL USE. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any gas through, or by means of, any piping or fittings in any building or to furnish or supply gas to be used through, or by means of such pipes or fittings, until the same have been inspected and approved by the plumbing inspector and the certificate of inspection herein provided shall have been issued therefor.

SECTION 47. DANGEROUS CONDITIONS. The plumbing inspector shall cause the supply of gas to be shut off when any part of any gas pipe or gas fittings in or about any building in the Palm Springs Sanitary District is found to be in a condition dangerous to life or property. The plumbing inspector shall notify the owner, tenant or occupant of such building in which such gas pipe or fittings are located to have the defects repaired immediately and to refrain from using such defective pipes or fittings until same have been repaired and rendered safe.

SECTION 48. CONDEMNATION. Where a building or structure has been inspected and the plumbing work condemned by the plumbing inspector as being in an unsanitary condition, notice to that effect shall be given in writing, by the plumbing inspector to the owner, agent or occupant of such building or structure, and such notice shall designate the repairs or improvements required to be made. If the owner, agent or occupant objects to such condemnation or to the making of such repairs or improvements he may, within three days after such notice, appeal to the Sanitary Board from the decision of the plumbing inspector. Such appeal shall be taken by filing with the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, a notice in writing, stating the objections to such condemnations or to such repairs or improvements and a statement that he appeals to the Sanitary Board. If an appeal is so taken by such owner, agent or occupant the same shall come on for hearing at the next regular

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• There are only a few inexpensive lots left in Palm Springs.

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Three lots at \$400 each.

Two lots for \$425 each.

Good corner lot for \$500.

• A rare chance to obtain the most elaborate estate in Palm Springs — at a price that will interest any one who wants a home of this type. Excellent reason for selling.

ular meeting of the Sanitary Board, but may be continued to other meetings of said Sanitary Board, provided notice of the time to which such hearing is continued shall be given to such owner, agent or occupant; and the Sanitary Board may hear evidence and argument touching the issue and may affirm, reverse or modify the order of the plumbing inspector, and the decision of the said Sanitary Board on such an appeal shall be final and conclusive. When the plumbing in any building has been condemned as unsanitary and no appeal taken as herein provided, or, if taken and the order of the plumbing inspector is affirmed or modified, the owner, agent or occupant shall immediately make such repairs and improvements as may be required by the Sanitary Board, and unless the same shall be commenced within three days after notice of the decision of such Sanitary Board, it shall be the duty of the plumbing inspector to post at some conspicuous place on such building or structure one or more notices which shall be substantially in the following form:

"WARNING"

This building (or structure) has been condemned as unsanitary and unfit for human habitation or occupancy and it is unlawful for any person to live in or use the same. By order of the Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California.

Plumbing Inspector.

Such notice may be in typewriting and shall remain on such building or structure until the repairs or improvements required shall have been made and the same shall then be removed only by the plumbing inspector or by such person as may be authorized by such official so to do; and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove or deface the same. After a building or structure has been placarded as condemned on account of unfit plumbing, and until the repairs or improvements required shall have been made, it shall be unlawful for any person to live in or occupy such building or structure, either for business or residence purposes, or to rent, let or hire the same, or any part thereof, or to collect, receive or pay any rent, therefore, whether as agent, owner, tenant or otherwise.

SECTION 49. PENALTIES. Every person, as principal, agent, manager or employee, violating or failing, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every day, during any portion of which any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be violated, shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as herein provided.

SECTION 50. The Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District hereby declares that each section of this ordinance was separately voted upon and adopted and that thereupon the whole of this ordinance was voted upon and adopted as a whole, and if any section, sub-section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or illegal or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The said Sanitary Board hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, sub-section, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, sub-sections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid or illegal.

SECTION 51. URGENCY. This ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and the President of the Sanitary Board shall certify to its passage by vote of the Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, and cause the same to be

Raymond Cree

REAL ESTATE

Anthony "Tony" Burke

and

Katherine "Polly" Pollak

Associates

Pioneers in Palm Springs

Opposite Desert Inn

Telephone 5174

published once in The Desert Sun and posted for one week in three public places in the Palm Springs Sanitary District and thereupon it shall take effect.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the Sanitary Board of the Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California, at its meeting held on June 18, 1936, by the following vote:

Ayes: Warren B. Pinney, Francis Crocker, Harold J. Hicks, George Robertson.

Noes: None.

Absent: Thos H. Lipps.

WARREN B. PINNEY.

President of Palm Springs Sanitary District of Riverside County, California.

Attest: FRANCIS CROCKER.

Secretary pro-tem.

(SEAL)

Rufus S. Chapman A. O. Palmer

Realtors

Office open all
Summer opposite
Desert Inn

THE BEST IN
SUMMER VALUES

Real Estate
and
Insurance

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Open For Your
Convenience . . .

ALL SUMMER

Furniture of Distinction
Designed Especially
for Desert Homes.
Guaranteed for Desert
Climate.

Certified Dealers in
PHILCO RADIOS
and
KELVINATOR
REFRIGERATORS

PALM SPRINGS
FURNITURE CO.

Complete Home
Furnishers
Phone 4834

We Never Quit—

We are here the year around to supply the public with

Everything in Builders' Supplies

Dill Lumber Co.

Closed Saturday Afternoons

Phone 5151

ROAD OVER THE DESERT IS NOW BEING IMPROVED

Rapid progress on the part of the San Bernardino county highway department in spreading the oil on the approximate 10 miles of road leading to Twenty-nine Palms, and also the mile as allotted from the postoffice to the school house, is being made.

Interesting feature of the huge project is the hauling of the oil from Banning to the actual work. R. W. Schroeder of Bell has the contract to transport the oil for the county, which was originally purchased from a major oil company in Los Angeles and shipped by train to Banning.

Schroeder, with a fleet of 19 trucks in the metropolitan district, has but three of the huge carriers on the job here. He said each truck is between 125 and 150 horsepower and has 12 speeds forward and three in reverse, with two differentials.

The capacity of each truck and trailer is approximately 125 barrels of oil or one-half carload. Each truck is also equipped with a small fortune in tires, 22 to a truck and trailer, and each tire averaging nearly \$80 apiece. The engines are gasoline powered.

The California State Highway commission now has caterpillars and graders working on the Devil's Garden road preparing it for oil, contract of which has been let and is soon to start.

The commission is cutting out some of the sharp curves, but no realignment is being made to any extent.

HO OR COAST COUNTIES ON RADIO HOUR SOON

Onto its magic screen, "California's Hour" next Monday night (June 22) will throw the rugged beauty of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, with Master of Ceremonies Conrad Nagel conducting the radio audience on a tour of these scenic gems of the coastline.

The salute will take in the lettuce center of the world, Salinas, the historic cities of Monterey and Santa Cruz, the artist's paradise, Carmel, and other noted points of interest in this section of California where nature has so lavishly bestowed its favors.

The counties are being gleaned this week for their six outstanding musical and entertainment artists, to become entrants from the area in the open talent tournament of the radio hour, and these artists will perform on the salute broadcast.

STATE'S HEALTH GAINS REVEALED

The development and application of preventative medicine has added years to the life of the average Californian, in the belief of officials of the state department of public health.

"A comparison of deaths in California in 1911 with deaths in 1935 reveals the tremendous savings that have been effected in human lives during the past 25 years," the department reported.

The percentage of infant deaths has dropped from 10.4 to 5.5, reports revealed. Deaths of children between the ages of one and 14 years have been reduced more than 100 per cent, and deaths of individuals from 15 to 44 years have been reduced from a percentage of 28.2 to 16.9. The percentage of deaths in older age classes increased.

"It will be noted," the report said, "that the greatest life saving has occurred in the younger age groups. The effect has been to postpone the age of death, resulting in higher percentages of deaths among older people."

"The application of the principles of California in 1911 was almost 2,500,000 and in 1935 it was estimated that the population was 6,250,000. In 1911 an average of 14 out of every 1000 persons died. Last year 11.5 individuals out of every 1000 population died. Had the 1911 death rate prevailed last year there would have been 15,686 more deaths than actually occurred."

Additional department comment pointed out that life is safer and longer in America than in any except the Scandinavian countries of Europe, and that "people live one or two years longer in the United States than in England, France, Germany or Italy."

"This is due not alone to a favorable natural environment, but to no small degree from the cultivation and utilization of preventative medicine."

PWA CELEBRATES ITS THIRD ANNIVERSARY JUNE 16

PWA celebrates its third anniversary Tuesday as it was born June 16, 1933, and the Public Works Administration during these three years has been responsible for spreading a blanket of useful projects over most of California, ranging from huge tunnels, reservoirs and dams on down to court houses, city halls, schools, while there is even a tubercular hospital for children and a home for the aged on the list, according to A. D. Wilder, State PWA director.

Employment has been stimulated from the Mexican border to the Oregon state line and from Nevada and beyond to the coast and the state director further emphasizes the point made recently by the United States Department of Labor that for every new employee on the site of PWA works there are 4½ additional employees utilized in the industries supplying materials for the construction, thus multiplying the additions to payrolls not only in California but also in other states where equipment and supply orders are sent and additional transportation facilities are necessary. "The direct site employment is only a part, in fact the smaller part, of the total benefits to labor," said Director Wilder.

Half the California PWA program has been devoted to erecting new schools and in repairing and modernizing other school buildings. There are 178 elementary school projects and 22 high school projects, many of which are multiple projects including hundreds of buildings, as listed by Mr. Wilder.

Next in the numerical standing comes waterworks, 45 in number, to crowd down fire insurance rates, and then sanitation districts follow with a total of 34 to protect public health.

Wharves and harbor improvements are a score in number, while streets and highways just nose out the total of hospitals 15 to 14. There are more city halls than libraries and court houses and memorial buildings are next in line, close behind.

Auditoriums, airports, bridges, fire departments, electric and gas plants and numerous other types of similar permanent and useful building are likewise well represented in the undertaking made possible in California during the last three years through the activities of the Public Works Administration.

SINGLE TAX IS DECLARED MENACE FACING CALIFORNIA

Repeal of the sales tax would close many of the public schools in California, according to observers who have made a study of the situation.

Adoption of the Single Tax is declared a menace.

"Defeat of this amendment to repeal the sales tax should be the first duty of every citizen," declares Jack W. Pearce, president of the Los Angeles County Apartment Association, Inc., in a statement to the California Committee Against the Single Tax.

"There is reason to fear that many voters will not realize that the voting of this constitutional amendment will foist the Single Tax upon the people of California," Mr. Pearce stated. "The effort to fasten the single tax on California has been defeated decisively six times. The proponents of the constitutional amendment which appears upon the November ballot have deliberately tied the establishment of the Single Tax to the repeal of the sales tax in order to deceive the unthinking. They know the sales tax is unpopular with many citizens who do not understand there is no way the common man can escape taxes and that replacement of the income from the sales tax will be necessary through some other forms of taxation, perhaps so concealed that the unposted will not know they are paying the same or greater taxes than raised by the sales tax."

Miss Katherine Finchy, principal of the Palm Springs grammar school, was a visitor in Banning Thursday. Miss Finchy will visit in Michigan this summer and will probably tarry for awhile in Minnesota, her native state.

DANCE!

EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS
Wednesdays 50c Couple
Saturdays \$1.00 Couple
Dancing Classes Tuesday Nights
Juicy's Playground
One Mile West of Banning

COUNTY CHAMBER TO HOLD MEETING AT IDYLLWILD

The Riverside County Chamber of Commerce will hold its next meeting at Idyllwild.

The announcement says: "Our annual meeting will be held at Idyllwild Inn on Saturday, June 20. Dinner will be served at 6:45 p. m., and the cost will be \$1.00 per plate. A special week-end rate of \$3.00 has been made for the Saturday night dinner, room for the night, and breakfast Sunday morning. The Saturday noon meal will be 75c, \$1.00, or a la carte. The Sunday noon meal will be 85c to \$1.50, table d'hôte."

"The advisory committee meeting will start at 4 o'clock p. m. Everyone is welcome. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year."

"Members of the County Chamber can get free tickets for use of the Idyllwild golf course, and also free plunge tickets, both good on Saturday afternoon, June 20, by applying at the Idyllwild Inn desk."

"At the dinner meeting short addresses will be given by the outgoing and incoming presidents. Music will be furnished by the Idyllwild orchestra."

"The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Rufus B. Von Klein-Smidt, president of the University of Southern California, who will speak on 'America in The Congress of Nations.' This assures one of the most instructive and entertaining talks of the year. After dinner the balance of the evening will be devoted to visiting and dancing."

"We must know how many reservations are necessary, both for meals and rooms; please make your reservations AT ONCE with your local secretaries so they can report to us not later than Friday morning, June 19, how many will attend."

"The ladies are always welcome."

Home Budgets Suffer As Taxation Increases. Say California Women

California women are discussing taxes at their social gatherings these days because new tax burdens hit the family budget, Mrs. Theodore Eckerson, first vice-president, Tenth District, Parent-Teachers' Association, yesterday told the California Consumers' Conference, Los Angeles.

The hand that prepares healthful meals is also the hand that governs the spending for necessities, and women of today realize that money exacted by new revenue-raising is just that much more which cannot be devoted to the welfare of family members, the speaker said. She continued: "Our mothers, at social gatherings, talked about recipes for new dishes, clothes and indulged in other neighborly gossip, but today's homemaker is interested also in civic matters, an understanding of the operations of government and the serious problem of growing taxation."

"Largely through protest of mothers of the State who felt the drain on the family budget, direct taxes were removed from food. A new threat has appeared on the horizon in the form of an indirect tax on retail store dealers, which naturally would be paid by the consumer."

Just taxes are qualified by public opinion as necessary to meet legitimate government needs but unjust taxes bring condemnation from mothers of families, the speaker declared.

OPEN THE YEAR AROUND

ROBERT
RANSOM
REALTOR

DEVELOPER and MANAGER
of
CARNELL BUILDING
and
PALM SPRINGS PLAZA

Complete listings on Sales and Rentals of all improved and unimproved Palm Springs Property.

Office in
CARNELL BUILDING
Phone 3666

GETTYSBURG WARRIOR CONVENTION GUEST AS UNITED VETERANS MEET

Men who shouldered rifles and fixed bayonets in five of America's wars are to exchange reminiscences in Los Angeles June 27-28 when veterans unite in National and State conventions of the United Veterans of the Republic.

R. C. Blair, troop C, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, one of the few surviving Federal soldiers who helped to repel Pickett's charge at Gettysburg; grizzled men who once pursued the fleet Sioux and Comanches across the plains in Indian campaigns and sturdy veterans of the Spanish, Philippine and World Wars will mingle at the convention.

L. D. Phillips, Los Angeles attorney and national commander, will call the nationwide convention to order. L. F. (Ole) Olson, state department commander and considered likely to be the next national commander, will preside over the state meet. Auxiliaries of both the national and state bodies will assemble for their conventions at the same time. Edythe Stevens of Culver City is national auxiliary president and Josephine Galbraith, Los Angeles, heads the state feminine organization. John A. Kish is Veterans convention chairman and Andree Olson, auxiliary chairman.

Discussion of veterans' legislation, scrutiny of State tax matters and other questions are scheduled to come before the Californians, according to Commander Olson.

Former Cavalryman Blair, a member of Unit 22, Los Angeles, who sheathed his sabre at Appomattox, is the oldest member of the organization. His outfit at Gettysburg assisted in holding back General Jeb Stuart on the right wing in one of the few battles this redoubtable cavalry leader failed to win during the war. Blair recalls vividly the review of troops by President Lincoln prior to marching away from Washington on Grant's final campaign to Richmond.

MRS. G. R. ROBERGE DOES NOT SEEK SENATORIAL POSITION

Mrs. G. R. Roberge, well known Banning attorney, states that she has never considered running for the state senate. A report emanating from Riverside stated that she was being mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination. Enthusiastic friends probably started the story, which came as a complete surprise to Mrs. Roberge.

Four Real Bargains in Electrical Refrigerators

- Marked down for Quick Sale.

One new 5 cu. ft. O'Keefe & Merritt.
One reconditioned 5 cu. ft. Kelvinator
One reconditioned 5 cu. ft. Holbrook.
One reconditioned 7 cu. ft. Kelvinator (2 door).

- Every one in A1 condition and at real money saving bargain prices at

Moore & Baird's Store
S. San Geronio Ave. Banning, Calif.

RADIO

Sales and Service
PHILCO RADIOS
Kelvinator and Electrolux
REFRIGERATORS
GAS RANGES and
WATER HEATERS
Phone 4084 After June 1
Until that time Phone
Central Hotel
F. E. DINE

For Riverside county, from its inception and up to and including April 9, 1936, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA) allotted \$116,434 for five non-Federal projects, at an estimated cost of \$269,392, it was announced by Donald Renshaw, state director for the National Emergency Council.

It was also revealed that for the entire state, \$66,727,923 was allotted for 396 projects at an estimated cost of \$135,933,745.

DRUWHIT STEEL WINDOWS SHEET METAL WORK
PAYNE HEATING and AIR CONDITIONING

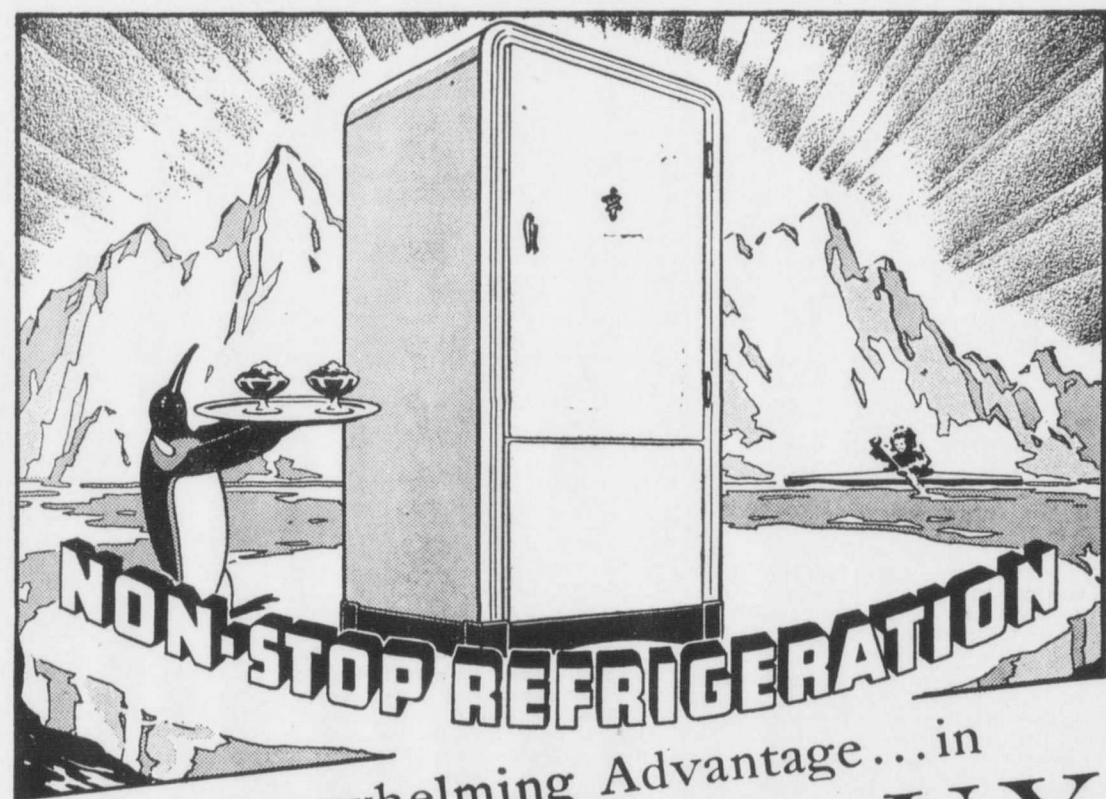
Desert Forge

GLENN MCKINNEY

The only shop in the county equipped to take care of all the local needs in iron and other metal work. Grown with the village since before it was a wide place in the road.

LATHE and
MACHINE WORK

OXY-ACETYLENE and
ELECTRIC WELDING



Electrolux THE GAS REFRIGERATOR

Refrigeration is no STOP and GO procedure with an ELECTROLUX

The chilling process is continuous. Just set the control for the degree you want. Electrolux maintains that temperature more evenly than any other refrigerator.

UPPER CHART...illustrates the wide temperature variation in the freezing compartment, required by motor-driven refrigerators.

LOWER CHART...shows the slight temperature variation of Electrolux freezing compartment.

ELECTROLUX Principle of Refrigeration

ICE FORMS HERE WHEN HEAT APPLIED HERE

The freezing action is uninterrupted; therein Electrolux is fundamentally superior to all other refrigerators.

There is no motor to start and stop—to make noise—to wear out. Slight heat keeps the chilling liquid in constant circulation.

That is why the first Electrolux installed in Southern California is now operating just as efficiently as when it was new.

See the many modern convenience features of the 1936 Electrolux.

Electrolux continues to outsell any other automatic refrigerator in Southern California.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

NATIONAL FORESTS VERY POPULAR; KEEP THEM GREEN

With the opening of the summer recreation season in the national forests of California, the U. S. rangers will add a new slogan to their familiar "Help Prevent Fires" and "Keep Your Forests Green." This will be an appeal to campers and picnickers to "Bury Your Tin Cans." Already requests for extra help to keep the public camp grounds clean have been received at the California headquarters of the U. S. Forest Service in San Francisco, and forest officers state that if the number of empty cans found to date in the camp grounds is any barometer of travel the 1936 tourist season promises to be a record breaker.

In 1935 a total of 3-3/4 million people visited the eighteen national forests of the State for sport and recreation. Studies made by the Forest Service show that 69 per cent of these visitors came to the 1500 improved camp grounds and numerous summer home colonies in the forests, 15 per cent were fishermen, 7 per cent were hunters, and 9 per cent were people interested in winter sports—a rapidly growing recreational attraction of the national forests. This study also revealed that campers, fishermen and hunters spend on the average 5 days each in the forests, summer home owners average about 18 days and winter sportsmen spend only one day in the snowy mountain playgrounds.

"The national forests of California include the larger part of the mountain regions of the State, and offer to vacationists one of the greatest summer playgrounds of the nation," said Regional Forester S. B. Shaw. "The wide range of these forests and their proximity to large centers of population and the great valleys of the State make them an ideal vacation land for millions of our citizens who wish to escape from business cares and oppressive heat."

"One fine thing about a vacation in the national forests," continued Mr. Shaw "is the fact that each visitor can choose the particular form of recreation he most enjoys. The attractions of the forests are sufficiently varied to please all tastes. One may motor over fine paved roads and enjoy the scenery, camp at one or more of the pleasant public camp grounds provided by the Forest Service, enjoy the comfort of mountain hotels and resorts, fish in the streams and lakes, hunt deer and other game animals in season with a gun or camera, ride or hike over well marked Government trails, or go by pack train into some of the "wilderness areas" that have been created especially for those who wish to get away from civilization and rough it."

"National forest visitors will find the U. S. forest rangers courteous and efficient. They are your friends and are always willing to help the traveler. Camp fire permits, maps and information on camping, fishing, hunting and "no smoking" and fire regulations can be obtained at any ranger station or national forest headquarters."

"The Forest Service," concluded Mr. Shaw, "extends to you and your friends a hearty invitation to come and spend your vacation this summer in the national forest playgrounds of California."

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION MEETS AT RIVERSIDE

Riverside County Health and Tuberculosis Association met at Riverside, Thursday.

Officers were elected as follows: Rev. Henry Clark Smith, Riverside, president; R. E. Dillon, first vice-president; Mrs. E. B. Parker, Riverside, second vice-president; Dr. W. R. Dorr, superintendent of the county hospital, secretary; Charles E. Brouse, treasurer; Dr. W. A. Jones, director of health, and Mrs. Catherine Foster, executive secretary.

Members of the executive committee are: Dr. W. A. Jones, Dr. W. R. Dorr, Mrs. Jane Dodge, R. A. Weedon, E. E. Smith, George E. Lunt, Dr. W. C. Selleck, Rev. Henry Clark Smith, Charles E. Brouse, Robert E. Dillon, Dr. Bernice J. Todd, Mrs. Emerson Holt and Mrs. Margaret Robertson.

The board of directors consists of the following: Wallace C. Sutter, Banning; Guy Bogart, Beaumont; Joy Jameson, Corona; Rev. Joseph MacDonald, Mecca; Ted Griffith, Palm Springs; Mrs. Isabel Smith, Blythe; C. F. B. Klarer, Elsinore; Miss Carrie Palmer, Hemet; Mrs. E. C. Talbot, Perris; Mrs. Dan Le Main, San Jacinto; Dr. Mary Catherine Baldwin, Riverside, and James Pippen, Indio.

Pay telephone bills before the 25th and receive discount. rh-f

TOURIST BOOSTS FOR NEW MOUNTAIN ROAD

Hollywood,
June 11, 1936

Editor of The Desert Sun:
Dear Sir:

The recent writeup in the Los Angeles Examiner and also your splendid depiction of Pine Bench as a recreation spot is not in the least overdrawn.

This writer was interested enough to see for himself and can say have not found a more enticing spot in any California fastness.

Having made several stopovers in Banning on my trips between Hollywood and Palm Springs and having certain interests in your town, I am naturally interested and can see what an advantage Pine Bench would do to the people of Banning, both from a recreational point of view as well as from a business standpoint.

People are seeking recreation more than at any time in generations past, and they want the quiet places for rest and relaxation.

Palm Springs is attracting more and more folk each year; these people, like the natives enjoy pleasant mountain retreats.

What more convenient and enjoyable place could they find than your own Pine Bench?

Banning is the front door of Palm Springs.

Banning needs tourist business and now is the time to prepare for it, even though Idyllwild road may be built at some future time, Pine Bench should be the real issue for Banning people to consider at this time.

It has been voiced many times by Palm Springs people "is there a road to San Geronimo mountain?" There should be.

Access to Pine Bench via Banning will bring many tourists through the heart of Banning's business center; and besides, your own people need the use of this fine recreational park.

Yours truly,
P. J. COMPTON.

THOMPSON MOTOR SALES HAVE USED CAR SALES

In order to cut down their large stock of used cars, Thompson Motor Sales are conducting a sale on their used car lot at the corner of First and Ramsey streets, opposite the Richfield Service Station. They are specializing on R. & G. (Renewed and Guaranteed) used cars, widely advertised by all Ford dealers, giving a two-day money-back guarantee.

ONE KILLED IN CRASH ON DESERT

In an automobile-truck collision Sunday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock, near Desert Center, Nik Damico, 5464 Vinland avenue, North Hollywood, was killed, and his two companions seriously injured.

The accident occurred on the main highway about 15 miles northeast of Desert Center.

The body of Damico was ordered removed to Indio by Coroner White. The two injured men were taken to the Contractors' general hospital at Desert Center.

This makes 37 killed in Riverside county since January 1.

CERTIFICATE OF INDIVIDUAL— FICTITIOUS NAME

Civil Code Sec. 2466-2468-2470
State of California, } ss.
County of Riverside, } ss.

I hereby certify that I am transacting business in the State of California, at Cathedral City, California, under a designation and name not showing the name of the person interested in such business, to-wit:

CATHEDRAL GROCERY
Name: CLAUDE S. COBB,
Place of Residence:
Cathedral City, California.

State of California, } ss.
County of Riverside, } ss.

On the 29th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, before me personally appeared CLAUDE S. COBB, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of my office this 29th day of May, 1936.

ROBERT L. EDWARDS,
Notary Public in and for the
County of Riverside, State
of California.

My Commission Expires Dec. 30, 1938.
(SEAL)

s43-47

LEONARD J. DIFANI NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 7189
ESTATE OF CLIFF FRAGER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, by the undersigned, Ben F. White, Administrator of the Estate of Cliff Frager, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to file them with the necessary vouchers in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Riverside County, California, or to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to the said Administrator at the office of his attorney, Leonard J. Difani, 3616 Main Street, Riverside, California, in the County of Riverside, within six months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Riverside, California, May 18, 1936.

BEN F. WHITE,
Administrator of the Estate
of Cliff Frager, Deceased.
s42-46

TAX INCREASE LOOMS IN NEW COUNTY BUDGET

Six hundred forty-two thousand dollars is the figure represented in proposed increase in the budget which Riverside county taxpayers would be called upon to support if it should be adopted.

The more amendments, consolidations, laws, etc., the more taxes have to be collected.

The proposed increase no doubt will be materially cut before the budget is finally adopted.

Requests for appropriations in the preliminary 1936-37 Riverside county master budget show an increase of \$642,000 over the appropriations of last year, the gain being largely represented by a 60 per cent jump in estimated cost of charities and corrections.

The preliminary budget is wholly tentative, serving only to give the county board of supervisors an early idea of the reduction task facing them between now and the last week in August when the final budget must be adopted and tax rates fixed. Fund requests in the master county budget are exclusive of those for schools which are handled separately by County Schools Supt. E. E. Smith.

The preliminary budget estimates total \$2,312,886 as compared with 1935-36 appropriations of \$1,670,705, not all of which is raised by direct taxes in the county, however, since the total also includes allotments from gasoline taxes and estimated income from other sources.

For the first time in the county's history the estimated relief costs for one year hurdle the million-dollar mark in the preliminary figures. Charities and corrections, including appropriations for the operation of the bureau of welfare and relief county hospital and various other parts of the mushroom-like relief business, will cost \$1,161,294, if the supervisors allow the requests to remain unscathed.

Last year's charities and corrections appropriations totaled \$739,919.

The fund for welfare and relief, including appropriations for the various forms of aid granted by the county, some of which is given in conjunction with the state and Federal governments, rises from \$391,435 to \$726,175. Added workers needed to administer the broadening relief work will raise the salary cost alone from \$20,505 to \$31,500, it is estimated, with 27 persons needed for the administration.

Appropriations of \$216,000 are sought for the Federal-state-county aged pension work in which the county receives cooperation from the two higher agencies.

The cost to the county for blind, orphan and similar state-county aid will be \$185,000, it is shown.

Cost of operating the county hospital at Arlington will be \$333,045 during the coming fiscal year as against \$274,840 for 1935-36, it is estimated by Dr. W. R. Dorr, superintendent.

The county hospital rebuilding fund, for which \$10,000 was appropriated for 1935-36 is now fixed at \$139,000 for the coming 12 months. The work is being done with WPA aid.

A sizeable increase in the salary fund—from \$338,060 to \$381,228—is requested, this to cover the increased cost of county administration. No general increases in pay of present employees are provided, however.

Highway and bridge funds are expected to have a total of \$303,900, a gain of \$23,000 over the previous fiscal year. These funds are provided almost solely from the county's share of the gasoline tax receipts.

An appropriation of \$71,000 from the highway and bridge fund to the county prison camp construction is proposed, with operation of the camp to require another \$51,000. The remainder of the money is distributed among the five supervisorial districts.

The preliminary estimates for 1936-37, together with the appropriations for 1935-36 are shown in the following table prepared by Mrs. Hamilton:

	1935-36	1936-37
General government	\$293,959	\$318,521
	1935-36	1936-37

Protection person, property	274,094	303,751
Conservation of health	25,185	26,625
Highways and bridges	277,000	303,900
Charities and corrections	739,919	1,161,294
Education	17,360	17,520
Immigration	10,500	9,000
Recreation	2,688	2,315
Unappropriated Reserve	20,000	30,000
Hospital building	10,000	139,000
TOTALS	\$1,670,705	\$2,312,886

BORROWED CAR LEADS TO NICK DAMICO'S DEATH

Further details of the death of a motorist near Desert Center show that the death car was borrowed.

Nick Damico, 28-year-old aqueduct workers who was killed Sunday night in an automobile-truck collision on the Rice-Desert Center road, was driving an automobile borrowed against the wishes of the owner.

The fatal accident was declared by the coroner's jurors to be accidental. Conducted by Coroner Ben F. White and his deputy, Seymour Cash, the hearing was held at Indio.

John Bott, Long Beach truck driver, gave the jurors details of the accident. He said he was driving his truck toward Rice when he noticed lights of an approaching automobile which was weaving across the road. As it neared his truck, the car swung back and forth across the highway twice and crashed head-on into the truck.

Officers testified that the car Damico was driving belonged to a Spanish resident of Rice who had refused Damico's request for the use of the car. Damico later slipped away in the vehicle, the owner claimed.

NEW SET-UP OF CCC IS GIVEN

Under the new CCC set-up, expected to be in operation by the end of this month, there will be three main camps in the San Bernardino national forest, it was announced by Supervisor William V. Jones. They will be located at City creek, Mill creek and Vista Grande, the latter in the San Jacinto district. At the present time, there are camps at those three places and at Alta Loma. The City creek company probably will be transferred to Lassen national park; the Vista Grande company will be moved to City creek, and the Alta Loma company will be sent to Vista Grande, leaving Alta Loma unoccupied.

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CALIFORNIA CLUB WOMEN TO DISCUSS TAXES

Mrs. W. D. James, president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, will preside over a two day conference at the Hotel California in Fresno, June 17-18, when officers, chairmen, district and county presidents, gathering from all sections of the state, will plan the program for the coming year.

It is Mrs. James' desire that the science of taxation and the general set up of taxation be included in club studies during 1937. She likewise recommends a study of the State Constitution, stating "There may be a Constitutional Convention and it would be well to follow deliberations understandingly." The state federation will also continue its interest and activity in bringing about better conditions in the Women's Prison at Tehachapi and in the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind in Oakland.

At this meeting, too, a decision will be made as to the locale for the 1937 convention. Yosemite Valley and San Diego have issued invitations; both so attractive there is much conjecture as to which will be accepted.

The Board of Trustees, headed by Mrs. Howard U. Sherwood of Mon-

terey Park, will meet the day preceding the conference to outline the budget for the coming year.

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ATTEMPT TO SOLVE SCHOOL PROBLEMS

(Continued From First Page)

ects. I have done so and report as follows:

1—The new bill before Congress is contemplating several amendments for school house construction.

2—I have received the necessary Loan and Grant blanks, and have them here in the office.

3—Before any application be filed, it is necessary that sketches be provided to accompany application.

4—It is necessary in your application to state the amount you have on hand, and how much you propose to spend, and how much you propose to get from the government.

5—It will be the best policy, from the understanding I have received, to have your application filed at the earliest possible date.

6—It will be necessary for the board to adopt a plan so the same can be presented to Mr. Bursch as well as the P. W. A.

There is another angle entering in the building problem that, I believe, will help clarify the matter. The elementary school board at Palm Springs is interested in the proposed Junior High School and it is quite possible that they may, in some form or other, become connected with the building program, to what extent I do not know. I believe, being an architect for the High School as well as the Elementary School, it would be good business to have a meeting with both boards present.

It is now time that action be taken so that Grant and Bond issue could be taken care of right away, and then by fall we will be in shape to start the building program. However, in the meantime the board will have to adopt a plan regarding the removing of the present buildings. As long as there is nothing being done the responsibility is still on the shoulders of the trustees, so I suggest that you proceed with the work and let me take care of the P. W. A. Division of School House Planning, State Division of Architecture, and also the W. P. A. in the removal of the present buildings.

You can realize that the problem confronting us will take several meetings to settle. Kindly let me know at your earliest convenience when a meeting is arranged between you and Palm Springs.

Yours truly,

G. STANLEY WILSON.

LAKE MEAD IS STILL GROWING; IS A FINE SIGHT

Another "wonder of the world" is being created in the filling of Lake Mead, above Boulder Dam.

This lake, created in the canyons of the Colorado river by Boulder Dam and already the largest man-made body of water in the world, has doubled its size in two months. It now contains 7,000,000 acre-feet of water.

On June 2nd measurement of Lake Mead represented an increase of 1,000,000 acre-feet of water in nine days, John C. Page, acting commissioner of reclamation, reports.

Seven million acre-feet of water is 2,287,000,000,000 gallons, sufficient to supply the needs of a city the size of Chicago for 15 years.

The Colorado river has not yet reached its peak flow for the season, but in a day last week it released 127,000 acre-feet in Lake Mead, while 19,000 acre-feet were being diverted past Boulder Dam to supply the needs of irrigators downstream.

The depth of Lake Mead has been increasing about one foot a day and has not reached a total of 344 feet near the dam. The lake is 91 miles long, extending into the extreme lower portion of Grand Canyon.

"The steady growth of Lake Mead this spring," Mr. Page said, "is not only adding to the security of the tens of thousands who depend upon the lower Colorado river for their livelihood, but has created and is enlarging one of the most unique recreational areas in the world."

"Canyons that were inaccessible before the lake began to form 15 months ago now can be reached easily by boating parties from Boulder Dam. These include such sheer-walled gorges as Boulder Canyon and Travertine Canyon and Virgin Canyon as well as the rugged colorful Iceberg Canyon and an unfrequented stretch of the marvelous Grand Canyon."

Installation of the machinery in the power house at Boulder Dam is proceeding rapidly. Ralph Lowry, construction engineer, has reported. It is expected that initial tests of the first generators can be begun in the later summer with generation to be started about 30 days later. Lowry said the installations were 70 per cent complete.

NATURALIST

(Continued From First Page)

trout may be caught. These places are never located by hanging around the crowded Valley floor.

Four years ago we visited in the Yosemite Valley and it seemed as if every other person was making an extended stay in order to avoid the depression in the city. It seemed as if every young person in the camp grounds was looking for employment with the Camp Curry Company. That is not the case this year. The personnel of the visitors seems to be composed of persons on vacation from a job rather than looking for one. Re-employment is vividly demonstrated in the type of visitor in the Yosemite Valley this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Read and the Bennett sisters Sophie and Stella are planning on a trip to Detroit, Michigan in the near future for a stay of about a month.

Fulfilling their promise to Pass people, that they would make a personal inspection of the (proposed) Banning-Idyllwild road, members of the Riverside Business Men's Association went over the route last Friday. The executive board made the trip. Supervisor J. E. McGregor accompanied the party, on invitation.

The party inspected the county prison camp near Keen Kamp and the work that has been accomplished on the new road.

Fred Younglove, A. M. Lewis, Roy Haglund, Robert Westbrook, C. O. Reid, Terry Owen, W. C. Evans, E. S. Jackson and L. A. Copeland were Riverside business men on the tour.

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To Make A Long Tale Short

Mrs. Knag was telling her neighbor how TENDER her husband was after being married for 30 years. "I should think he would be tender, after being in hot water for 30 years," was her answer. If your tires are out of alignment, you'll be in hot water until you have them aligned properly, for there's nothing that will wear out tires as quickly as shimmying wheels.

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Latest News of The Aqueduct

Moving closer to the day when the turbulent waters of the Colorado River will be sent surging underground past the site of Parker Dam, at the intake of the Metropolitan Water District Aqueduct, construction crews today started work on the placement of concrete lining in the dam's two big diversion tunnels.

Seventeen hundred feet long, the twin bores will have a finished diameter of 29 feet and will by-pass the river's flow during the period while Parker Dam is under construction, it was announced from the office of General Manager F. E. Weymouth of the Water District.

By building temporary cofferdams above and below the site of the main dam, and turning the river into the two diversion tunnels, construction forces will create a dry area in the river bed on which Parker Dam will be erected.

The site of the dam lies 155 miles downstream from Boulder Dam. The reservoir it will create will be approximately 50 miles long, extending as far as the city of Needles on the California bank of the river.

From this reservoir ultimately will be pumped a billion gallons of water daily into the 390-mile system of canals, tunnels, siphons, and conduits of the Metropolitan Water District to serve Los Angeles and twelve other Southern California cities.

AGED DEPENDENTS ARE ENTITLED TO \$35 A MONTH, ACCORDING TO STATE RULING

County boards of supervisors have been issued instructions by the state department of social welfare that income for applicants under the amended old age pension act must equal the minimum of \$35 a month.

"In fixing the amount of aid to be granted under the act, income aside from Old Age security, either in cash or in such commodities as free rent, is to be given consideration," the instructions said. "The total amount of income plus the aid equal \$35 per month. In filing notices of increases and new applications with the state department of social welfare, the source and amount of income must be given."

In preparing estimates of income for applicants, the department ruled: If aged persons are given free rent, the value of such rent considered not more than \$7 for a single persons or more than \$10 for a couple. If the home is owned the rent value shall be estimated at the same rate.

Insurance premiums paid by a responsible relative are considered as income.

Free board is considered as income not in excess of \$10 a month. A single person receiving free board and rent thus would have a total income of \$17, and would be entitled to receive \$18 under the old age security act.

The report pointed out that in order to determine that all applicants are in receipt of \$35 per month income, it is necessary for the counties to review "all cases for a summary to the department of social welfare."

The director said that aid will start on the date approved by the board of supervisors. Previously it has not begun until final approval has been

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given by the department of social welfare. The department, it was indicated, will guarantee reimbursement of the state's share of the pension up to the date the pension application is given final state action.

Miss Oliver, one of the staff of the Bank of America, spent the weekend in Los Angeles with friends and came back on duty again Monday. She will be here until the first of July.

Mrs. Warren B. Pinney and Warren Jr. left Las Vegas, Nev., Wednesday for Balboa Island, stopping at Palm Springs enroute. Mrs. Pinney went to Chicago to meet her son, Warren, who attended Dartmouth and they drove home together. The Pinneys will make their summer home at Balboa Island.

Mrs. Zaddie Bunker spent the weekend in Los Angeles visiting friends and looking after matters of business.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Read and Misses Stella and Sophie Bennett spent two days last week at the San Diego Exposition and took in all the exhibits of interest.

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